조선말 배우는 책
Let's learn Korean

PREFACE

International cooperation is developing rapidly between na-
tions today in all fields including politics, the economy, cul-
ture and technology. This situation demands that we have
some knowledge of the languages concerned.

In particular, foreigners visiting our country want to speak
the Korean language and then associate with us in our work
and life.

"Let's learn Korean" has been written to meet such a de-
mand.

In this book all Korean words, phrases and sentences are
transcribed in English letters, both literal and normal trans-
lations are given and grammatical explanations are present-
ed in a schematic way. Therefore, all readers can read and
understand all Korean words, phrases and sentences in
this book without any help from other people and learn Kore-
an in an easy way. And not only foreigners staying for a
long time in our country, but also those visiting our country
for a short time can use it.

"Let's learn Korean" has been written in the following
order.

    Pronunciation
    Conversation
    Grammar

Korean-English Vocabulary

English-Korean Vocabulary

Because this is the first time such a book has been produced, several mistakes may be found in it.

We hope that suggestions for revising this book will be sent to the following address:

Foreign Languages Books Publishing House,
Pyongyang, DPRK

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The Author

CONTENTS

PRONUNCIATION

CONVERSATION

Guide for the User

1. All Korean words, phrases and sentences are transcribed in English letters.

   for example :

   ○ 주체사상
   [chuchesasang]
   Juche Idea

   ○ 안녕하십니까 ?
   [annyonghasimnigga]
   Hello !
   Good morning.
   Good evening.

   ○ 조선의   진달래
   [chosonui chindallae]
   Korean   azalea

   ○ 고맙습니다.
   [komapsumnida]
   Thank you.

2. In transcript the separation is denoted by a point (·).
   for example :

   저는   평양으로   갑니다.
   [chonun pyongyang·uro kamnida]   I go to Pyongyang.
   I   Pyongyang to   go

3. Both literal and free translations are given for all Korean sentences.

   for example :

   저는   영국사람입니다.
   [chonun yong·guksaramimnida]   I am an Englishman.
   I   an Englishman am (*literal translation*)   (*free translation*)

4. The asterisk in the example is related to that in the explanation.
   for example :

   나의*   어머니
   [naui   omoni]
   my   mother

5. Grammatical explanations are given as follows :

   explanation :

   * 나 + 의 (나 — *personal pronoun* 의 — *genitive ending of the personal pronoun*)

   안녕히   가십시오.*   Good-bye (*free*
   [annyong·i kasipsio]   *translation*)
   well   go ! (*literal translation*)

   explanation :

   * 가 + 다 [ka da] go
     stem ending

   가 + 십시오 (십시오 — *most deferential imperative form of the final ending of the verb*)

6. The number on the left of the page is found in the subject index.

PRONUNCIATION

THE KOREAN ALPHABET TABLE

가가표 [kagyapyo] The Korean alphabet table

vowels / consonants	ㅏ [a]	ㅑ [ya]	ㅓ [o]	ㅕ [yo]	ㅗ [o]	ㅛ [yo]	ㅜ [u]	ㅠ [yu]	ㅡ [u]	ㅣ [i]
ㄱ [k]	가 [ka]	갸 [kya]	거 [ko]	겨 [kyo]	고 [ko]	교 [kyo]	구 [ku]	규 [kyu]	그 [ku]	기 [ki]
ㄴ [n]	나 [na]	냐 [nya]	너 [no]	녀 [nyo]	노 [no]	뇨 [nyo]	누 [nu]	뉴 [nyu]	느 [nu]	니 [ni]
ㄷ [t]	다 [ta]	댜 [tya]	더 [to]	뎌 [tyo]	도 [to]	됴 [tyo]	두 [tu]	듀 [tyu]	드 [tu]	디 [ti]
ㄹ [r]	라 [ra]	랴 [rya]	러 [ro]	려 [ryo]	로 [ro]	료 [ryo]	루 [ru]	류 [ryu]	르 [ru]	리 [ri]
ㅁ [m]	마 [ma]	먀 [mya]	머 [mo]	며 [myo]	모 [mo]	묘 [myo]	무 [mu]	뮤 [myu]	므 [mu]	미 [mi]
ㅂ [p]	바 [pa]	뱌 [pya]	버 [po]	벼 [pyo]	보 [po]	뵤 [pyo]	부 [pu]	뷰 [pyu]	브 [pu]	비 [pi]
ㅅ [s]	사 [sa]	샤 [sya]	서 [so]	셔 [syo]	소 [so]	쇼 [syo]	수 [su]	슈 [syu]	스 [su]	시 [si]
ㅇ* [ng]	아 [a]	야 [ya]	어 [o]	여 [yo]	오 [o]	요 [yo]	우 [u]	유 [yu]	으 [u]	이 [i]
ㅈ [ch]	자 [cha]	쟈 [chya]	저 [cho]	져 [chyo]	조 [cho]	죠 [chyo]	주 [chu]	쥬 [chyu]	즈 [chu]	지 [chi]
ㅊ [ch]	차 [cha]	챠 [chya]	처 [cho]	쳐 [chyo]	초 [cho]	쵸 [chyo]	추 [chu]	츄 [chyu]	츠 [chu]	치 [chi]
ㅋ [k]	카 [ka]	캬 [kya]	커 [ko]	켜 [kyo]	코 [ko]	쿄 [kyo]	쿠 [ku]	큐 [kyu]	크 [ku]	키 [ki]
ㅌ [t]	타 [ta]	탸 [tya]	터 [to]	텨 [tyo]	토 [to]	툐 [tyo]	투 [tu]	튜 [tyu]	트 [tu]	티 [ti]
ㅍ [p]	파 [pa]	퍄 [pya]	퍼 [po]	펴 [pyo]	포 [po]	표 [pyo]	푸 [pu]	퓨 [pyu]	프 [pu]	피 [pi]
ㅎ [h]	하 [ha]	햐 [hya]	허 [ho]	혀 [hyo]	호 [ho]	효 [hyo]	후 [hu]	휴 [hyu]	흐 [hu]	히 [hi]
ㄲ [gg]	까 [gga]	꺄 [ggya]	꺼 [ggo]	껴 [ggyo]	꼬 [ggo]	꾜 [ggyo]	꾸 [ggu]	뀨 [ggyu]	끄 [ggu]	끼 [ggi]
ㄸ [dd]	따 [dda]	땨 [ddya]	떠 [ddo]	뗘 [ddyo]	또 [ddo]	뚀 [ddyo]	뚜 [ddu]	뜌 [ddyu]	뜨 [ddu]	띠 [ddi]
ㅃ [bb]	빠 [bba]	뺘 [bbya]	뻐 [bbo]	뼈 [bbyo]	뽀 [bbo]	뾰 [bbyo]	뿌 [bbu]	쀼 [bbyu]	쁘 [bbu]	삐 [bbi]
ㅆ [ss]	싸 [ssa]	쌰 [ssya]	써 [sso]	쎠 [ssyo]	쏘 [sso]	쑈 [ssyo]	쑤 [ssu]	쓔 [ssyu]	쓰 [ssu]	씨 [ssi]
ㅉ [jj]	짜 [jja]	쨔 [jjya]	쩌 [jjo]	쪄 [jjyo]	쪼 [jjo]	쬬 [jjyo]	쭈 [jju]	쮸 [jjyu]	쯔 [jju]	찌 [jji]

* ㅇ is not pronounced at the beginning of a syllable.

ALPHABET

2 The Korean alphabet has 40 letters.

letter	name	transcription	letter	name	transcription
ㄱ	kiuk	k, g	ㅏ	a	a
ㄴ	niun	n	ㅑ	ya	ya
ㄷ	tiut	t, d	ㅓ	o	o
ㄹ	riul	r(1)	ㅕ	yo	yo
ㅁ	mium	m	ㅗ	o	o
ㅂ	piup	p, b	ㅛ	yo	yo
ㅅ	siut	s, t	ㅜ	u	u
ㅇ	iung	ng	ㅠ	yu	yu
ㅈ	chiut	ch, j, t	ㅡ	u	u
ㅊ	chiut	ch, t	ㅣ	i	i
ㅋ	kiuk	k	ㅐ	ae	ae
ㅌ	tiut	t	ㅒ	yae	yae
ㅍ	piup	p	ㅔ	e	e
ㅎ	hiuh	h	ㅖ	ye	ye
ㄲ	toengiuk	gg, k	ㅚ	oe	oe
ㄸ	toendiut	dd	ㅟ	wi	wi
ㅃ	toenbiup	bb	ㅢ	ui	ui
ㅆ	toensiut	ss, t	ㅘ	wa	wa
ㅉ	toenjiut	jj	ㅝ	wo	wo
			ㅙ	wae	wae
			ㅞ	we	we

VOWELS

3 The Korean language has 21 vowels :

ㅏ. ㅑ. ㅓ. ㅕ. ㅗ. ㅛ. ㅜ. ㅠ. ㅡ. ㅣ. ㅐ. ㅒ. ㅔ. ㅖ.
ㅚ. ㅟ. ㅢ. ㅘ. ㅝ. ㅙ. ㅞ

The vowels are divided into simple vowels and diphthongs.

4 1. The simple vowels

The simple vowels are those for which the shape of the oral cavity does not change in pronunciation.

There are 10 simple vowels :

ㅏ. ㅓ. ㅗ. ㅜ. ㅡ. ㅣ. ㅐ. ㅔ. ㅚ. ㅟ

5 2. The diphthongs

The diphthongs are those vowels for which the shape of the oral cavity changes in pronunciation and two vowels become one.

There are 11 diphthongs :

ㅑ. ㅕ. ㅛ. ㅠ. ㅒ. ㅖ. ㅢ. ㅘ. ㅝ. ㅙ. ㅞ

6 The vowels are pronounced as follows :

1. ㅏ is pronounced [a] as in car and transcribed as ⟨a⟩.

for example :

아 [a] ah

2. ㅓ is pronounced [ə] as in ago and transcribed as ⟨o⟩.

for example :

어머니 [omoni] mother

3. ㅗ is pronounced [ɔ] as in on and transcribed as ⟨o⟩.

for example :

오 [o] oh

4. ㅜ is pronounced [u] as in good and transcribed as ⟨u⟩.
   for example :
   우리[uri] we

5. ㅡ is almost a groaning sound in the chest and is pronounced between [u] in good and [i] in window and transcribed as ⟨u⟩.
   for example :
   그[ku] he

6. ㅣ is pronounced [i] as in it and transcribed as ⟨i⟩.
   for example :
   아이 [ai] child

7. ㅐ is pronounced [æ] as in man and transcribed as ⟨ae⟩.
   for example :
   애[ae] child

8. ㅔ is pronounced [e] as in bed and transcribed as ⟨e⟩.
   for example :
   네[ne] you; your; yes

9. ㅚ is pronounced [oe] as in Goethe and transcribed as ⟨oe⟩.
   for example :
   쇠[soe] iron

10. ㅟ is pronounced [wi] as in window and transcribed as ⟨wi⟩.
    for example :
    위[wi] stomach

11. ㅑ is pronounced [jɑ] as in yard and transcribed as ⟨ya⟩.
    for example :
    약[yak] medicine

12. ㅕ is pronounced [jə] as in you [jə] and transcribed as ⟨yo⟩.
    for example :
    여기[yogi] here

13. ㅛ is pronounced [jɔ] as in york and transcribed as ⟨yo⟩.
    for example :
    교실[kyosil] classroom

14. ㅠ is pronounced [ju] as in you and transcribed as ⟨yu⟩.
    for example :
    유리[yuri] glass

15. ㅒ is pronounced [je] as in yes and transcribed as ⟨yae⟩.
    for example :
    얘 [yae] hullo (call to a child or between children)

16. ㅖ is pronounced [je] as in yellow and transcribed as ⟨ye⟩.
    for example:
    예 [ye] yes (answer to an elder or a superior)

17. ㅢ [ui] is pronounced quickly but as a diphthong and transcribed as ⟨ui⟩.
    for example :
    의사 [uisa] doctor

18. ㅘ is pronounced [wa] as in guaiacum and transcribed as ⟨wa⟩.
    for example :
    와 [wa] ¡and

19. ㅝ is pronounced [wə] as in word and transcribed as ⟨wo⟩.
    for example :
    원 [won] circle; won (unit of Korean currency)

20. ㅙ is pronounced [wæ] as in wax and transcribed as ⟨wae⟩.
    for example :
    왜[wae] why

21. ㅞ is pronounced almost like [we] in wet and transcribed as ⟨we⟩.
    for example :
    웬[wen] what

Individual vowels are pronounced separately.
for example:

아세아 [asea] Asia

7 The vowels are written as follows :

CONSONANTS

8 The Korean language has 19 consonants :
ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅇ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅎ,
ㄲ, ㄸ, ㅃ, ㅆ, ㅉ

9 The consonants are pronounced as follows :

1. ㄱ is pronounced a little harder than [g].
   1) ㄱ is transcribed as [k] at the beginning of a word.
      for example :
      그 [ku] he
   2) ㄱ is transcribed as [k] at the end of a word.
      for example :
      조국 [choguk] fatherland

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3) ㄱ is transcribed as [k] before another consonant.
   for example :
   국장 [kukjang] theatre
4) ㄱ is transcribed as [g] before a vowel.
   for example :
   고기 [kogi] meat
2. ㄲ is pronounced [k] as in the French conte.
   1) ㄲ is transcribed as [gg] at the beginning of a word.
      for example:
      꽃다발 [ggotdabal] bouquet
   2) ㄲ is transcribed as [gg] before a   vowel.
      for example :
      도끼 [toggi] axe
   3) ㄲ is transcribed as [k] at the end of a word.
      for example :
      밖 [pak] outside
   4) ㄲ is transcribed as [k] before another consonant.
      for example :
      묶다 [mukda] bind
3. ㅋ is pronounced [k] as in cold. It is a sharply aspira-
   ted and powerfully pronounced ㄱ [k].
   ㅋ is transcribed as [k].
   for example :
   코 [ko] nose
4. ㅂ is pronounced a little harder than [b].
   1) ㅂ is transcribed as [p] at the beginning of a word.
      for example :
      비 [pi] rain
   2) ㅂ is transcribed as [p] at the end of a word.
      for example :
      밥 [pap] boiled rice
   3) ㅂ is transcribed as [p] before another consonant.

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for example :

곱다[kopda]　beautiful

　4) ㅂ is transcribed as [b] before a vowel.
　　for example :

집으로[chiburo]　to home

5. ㅃ is pronounced [p] as in the French pincette.
　ㅃ is transcribed as 〈bb〉.

　　for example :

빵[bbang]　bread

6. ㅍ is pronounced [p] as in park. It is a sharply aspi-
rated and powerfully pronounced ㅂ [b].
　ㅍ is transcribed as [p].
　　for example :

　　○펜[pen]　pen
　　○우표[upyo] postage stamp
　　○ 잎[ip] leaf
　　○ 높다[nopda] high

7. ㄷ is pronounced a little harder than [d].
　1) ㄷ is transcribed as [t] at the beginning of a word.
　　for example :
　　다리[tari] leg; bridge

　2) ㄷ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.
　　for example :
　　　디읃[tiut] (*the consonant* ㄷ)

　3) ㄷ is transcribed as [t] before another consonant.
　　for example :
　　묻다 [mutda] ask

　4) ㄷ is transcribed as [d] before a vowel.
　　for example :
　　도마도[tomado] tomato

8. ㄸ is pronounced [t] as in the Spanish tobacco.
　ㄸ is transcribed as 〈dd〉.
　for example :

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땅[ddang]　earth

9.　ㅌ is pronounced [t] as in tank. It is a sharply aspi-
rated and powerfully pronounced ㄷ [t].
　ㅌ is transcribed as 〈t〉.
　　for example :
　　○트렁크[turongku] trunk
　　○봉투 [bongtu] envelope
　　○밭 [bat] field
　　○같다[katda] equal

10. ㅈ is pronounced [z] as in zero.
　1) ㅈ is transcribed as [ch] at the beginning of a word.
　　for example :
　　조선 [choson]　Korea

　2) ㅈ is transcribed as [j] before a vowel.
　　for example :
　　아버지 [aboji] father

　3) ㅈ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.
　　for example :
　　낮 [nat] day

　4) ㅈ is transcribed as [t] before another consonant.
　　for example :
　　늦다[nutda]　late

11.　ㅉ is pronounced [ts]as in tzar and transcribed as 〈jj〉
　　for example :
　　동쪽[tongjjok]east

12. ㅊ is pronounced [tʃ] as in child. It is a sharply aspi-
rated and powerfully pronounced ㅈ [ch].
　1) ㅊ is transcribed as [ch] at the beginning of a word.
　　for example :
　　춤 [chum] dance

　2) ㅊ is transcribed as [ch] before a vowel.
　　for example :
　　자동차[chadongcha] auto

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3) ㅊ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.

for example :

꽃 [ggot] flower

4) ㅊ is transcribed as [t] before another consonant.

for example :

꽃방 [ggotbang] florist's shop

13. ㅅ is pronounced [s] as in song.

1) ㅅ is transcribed as [s] at the beginning of a word.

for example :

수도 [sudo] capital

2) ㅅ is transcribed as [s] before a vowel.

for example :

도시 [tosi] city

3) ㅅ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.

for example :

옷 [ot] clothes

4) ㅅ is transcribed as [t] before another consonant.

for example :

웃다 [utda] laugh

14. ㅆ is pronounced [s] as in the French sans.

1) ㅆ is transcribed as [ss] at the beginning of a word.

for example :

쌀 [ssal] rice

2) ㅆ is transcribed as [ss] before a vowel.

for example :

날씨 [nalssi] weather

3) ㅆ is transcribed as [t] at the end of a word.

for example :

겠 [ket] (*the ending of the future tense*)

4) ㅆ is transcribed as [t] before another consonant.

for example :

있다 [itda] there is

15. ㄴ is pronounced [n] as in pen.

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ㄴ is transcribed as [n].

for example :

O 나 [na] I

O 조선 [choson] Korea

16. ㅁ is pronounced [m] as in man.

ㅁ is transcribed as [m].

for example :

O 어머니 [omoni] mother

O 사람 [saram] man

17. ㄹ

⟨r⟩ and ⟨l⟩ are denoted in Korean by the same letter ㄹ. The following rules are applied to this double pronunciation:

1) ㄹ is transcribed as [r] at the beginning of a word.

for example :

라지오 [rajio] radio

2) ㄹ is transcribed as [r] before a vowel.

for example :

우리 [uri] we

3) ㄹ is transcribed as [l] at the end of a word.

for example :

물 [mul] water

4) ㄹ is transcribed as [l] before another consonant.

for example :

팔다 [palda] sell

5) When ㄴ and ㄹ come together, then ㄴㄹ is always transcribed as double [l].

for example :

천리 [cholli] thousand ri (*ri is a Korean unit of distance.*)

18. ㅎ is pronounced [h] as in hat and transcribed as ⟨h⟩.

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for example :
하나 [hana] one

19. ㅇ is pronounced [ŋ] as in song. But at the beginning

of a syllable ㅇ is not pronounced.

ㅇ is transcribed as ⟨ng⟩.

for example :

강 [kang] river

10 The consonants are written as follows :
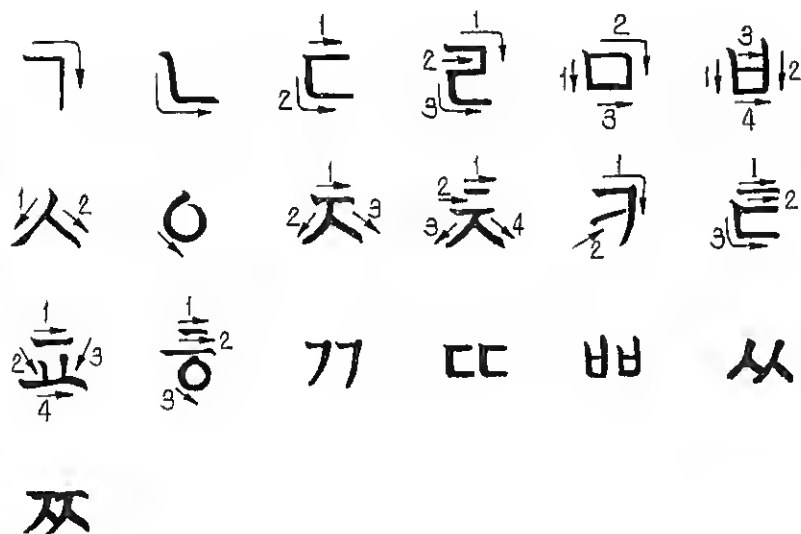
SYLLABLES

11 A word consists of one or more syllables. A syllable
consists of one or more consonants and one vowel.

The syllables are divided into 5 forms :

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1. The one-vowel syllable

for example :

아이 [ai] child

explanation :

The syllable 아 consists of the consonant ㅇ and the vowel ㅏ.
The consonant ㅇ is not pronounced at the beginning of a syllable.
Therefore, the syllable 아 is considered a one-vowel syllable.
The syllable 이 consists of the consonant ㅇ and the vowel ㅣ.

The consonant ㅇ is not pronounced at the beginning of a syllable.

Therefore, the syllable 이 is considered a one-vowel syllable.

2. The one-consonant-and-one-vowel syllable

for example :

나무 [namu] tree; wood

explanation :

The syllable 나 consists of the consonant ㄴ and the vowel ㅏ.
The syllable 무 consists of the consonant ㅁ and the vowel ㅜ.

3. The one-vowel-and-one-consonant syllable

for example :

일 [il] work

explanation :

The syllable 일 consists of the consonant ㅇ, the vowel ㅣ and
the consonant ㄹ. The consonant ㅇ is not pronounced at the beginning of a syllable. Therefore, the syllable 일 is considered
a one-vowel-and-one-consonant syllable.

4. The syllable consisting of one consonant, one vowel and
one consonant

for example :

물 [mul] water

explanation :

The syllable 물 consists of the consonant ㅁ, the vowel ㅜ
and the consonant ㄹ.

5. The syllable consisting of one consonant, one vowel and
a double consonant

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for example :

값 [kap] price

explanation :

The syllable 값 consists of the consonant ㄱ, the vowel ㅏ and
the double consonant ㅄ.

THE CHANGE OF SOUNDS

12 Sounds change in six different ways.

1. The assimilation of sound

The assimilation of sound means that a sound in a word
is pronounced, under the influence of its foregoing or fol-
lowing sound, same as or alike to its foregoing or follow-
ing sound.

There are 3 assimilations of sound :

1) The assimilation of sonants ㄴ [n], ㅁ [m], ㄹ [r]

(1) The sounds ㄱ [k], ㄲ [gg] and ㅋ [k] are pronounced ㅇ
[ng] before a sonant.

for example :

O 독립 [tokrip] independence
[동립] [tongrip] (*as a result of the assimilation of
the sonant* ㄹ [r])

O 닦는다 [taknunda] polish
[당는다][tangnunda] (*as a result of the assimilation
of the sonant* ㄴ [n])

O 부엌문 [puokmun] kitchen door
[부엉문][puongmun] (*as a result of the assimilation
of the sonant* ㅁ [m])

(2) The sound ㅂ [p] and ㅍ [p] are pronounced ㅁ [m] be-
fore a sonant.

for example :

O 법령 [popryong] law
[법령][pomryong] (*as a result of the assimilation
of the sonant* ㄹ [r])

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O 앞문 [apmun] front door
[암문][ammun](*as a result of the assimilation of the
sonant* ㅁ [m])

(3) The sounds ㄷ [t], ㅌ [t], ㅈ [ch], ㅊ [ch], ㅅ [s] and
ㅆ [ss] are pronounced ㄴ [n] before a sonant.

for example :

O 맏누이 [matnui] the eldest sister
[만누이][mannui](*as a result of the assimilation of
the sonant* ㄴ [n])

O 밭머리 [patmori] edge of a field
[반머리][panmori](*as a result of the assimilation of
the sonant* ㅁ [m])

O 젖먹이 [chotmogi] suckling
[전먹이][chonmogi](*as a result of the assimilation
of the sonant* ㅁ [m])

O 꽃망울 [ggotmang·ul] flower bud
[꼰망울][ggonmang·ul](*as a result of the assimilation
of the sonant* ㅁ [m])

O 잣나무 [chatnamu] pine-nut tree
[잔나무][channamu] (*as a result of the assimilation
of the sonant* ㄴ [n])

O 있느냐 [itnunya] is there ?
[인느냐] [innunya] (*as a result of the assimilation of
the sonant* ㄴ [n])

2) The assimilation of the sound ㄹ [l]

(1) The sound ㄴ [n] is pronounced ㄹ [l] before the sound
ㄹ [l].

for example :

단련 [tanlyon] training
[달련][tallyon](*as a result of the assimilation of the
sound* ㄹ [l])

(2) The sound ㄴ [n] is pronounced ㄹ [l] after the sound
ㄹ [l].

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for example :

설날 [solnal] New Year's Day

[설랄][sollal](*as a result of the assimilation of the sound* ㄹ [l])

3) The assimilation of the palatal

(1) The sound ㄷ [t] is pronounced ㅈ [j] before the palatal ㅣ[i].

for example :

해돋이 [haetoti] sunrise

[해도지][haetoji](*as a result of the assimilation of the palatal* ㅣ[i])

(2) The sound ㄹ [t] is pronounced ㅊ [ch] before the palatal ㅣ[i].

for example :

한결같이 [hangyolgati] unanimously

[한결가치][hangyolgachi] (*as a result of the assimilation of the palatal* ㅣ[i])

2. The shut consonants

When a consonant lies at the end of a word or before a voiceless sound, it is pronounced as shut.

1) The sounds ㅋ[k] and ㄲ[gg] are pronounced as a shut ㄱ[k] at the end of a word or before a voiceless sound.

for example :

○ 부엌 [puok] kitchen

[부억][puok](*at the end of the word*)

○ 깎다 [ggaggda] pare; shear; shave

[깍따][ggakda](*before the voiceless sound* ㄷ)(*refer to* 12−3.)

2) The sounds ㄹ[t], ㅈ[j], ㅊ[ch], ㅅ[s] and ㅆ[ss] are pronounced as a shut ㄷ[t] at the end of a word or before a voiceless sound.

for example :

○ 밭 [pat] field

[받][pat](*at the end of the word*)

○ 낮 [naj] day

[낟][nat] (*at the end of the word*)

○ 돛대 [tochdae] mast

[돋때][totdae] (*before the voiceless sound* ㄷ) (*refer to* 12−3.)

○ 옷 [os] clothes

[옫][ot] (*at the end of the word*)

○ 있다 [issda] be

[읻따][itda] (*before the voiceless sound* ㄷ) (*refer to* 12−3.)

3) The sound ㅍ [p] is pronounced as a shut ㅂ [p] at the end of a word or before a voiceless sound.

for example :

○ 잎 [ip] leaf

[입][ip] (*at the end of the word*)

○ 덮다 [topda] cover

[덥따][topda] (*before the voiceless sound* ㄷ)(*refer to* 12−3.)

3. The strengthening of a sound

The strengthening of a sound means that a soft sound becomes a strong sound under the influence of the consonant which comes before it.

But the strong sounds are transcribed as follows :

gg →g   dd →d   bb →b
ss →s   jj →j

for example :

빛갈[빋깔] [bitggal] → [bitgal] colour

집단[집딴] [chipddan]→ [chipdan] group

늦봄[늗뽐] [nutbbom] → [nutbom] late spring

봄바람[봄빠람] [pombbaram] → [pombaram] spring breeze

있소[읻쏘] [itsso] → [itso] there is

극장[극짱] [kukjjang] → [kukjang] theatre

1) A soft sound becomes a strong sound after a consonant which is not sonant.

for example :

집단 [chipdan] collective

[집딴] [chipddan] (*as a result of the strengthening of the soft sound* ㄷ [d] *after the voiceless sound* ㅂ [p])

But [집딴][chipddan] is transcribed as [chipdan].

2) After a sonant a soft sound becomes as follows :

(1) a strong sound

for example :

봄바람 [pombaram] spring breeze

[봄빠람][pombbaram] (*as a result of the strengthening of the soft sound* ㅂ [b] *after the sonant* ㅁ [m])

But [봄빠람][pombbaram] is transcribed as [pombaram].

(2) not a strong sound

for example :

충성 [chungsong] loyalty

explanation :

The soft sound ㅅ [s] does not become a strong sound after sonant ㅇ [ng].

4. The insertion of a sound

The insertion of a sound means that a sound is inserted when a word is pronounced.

There are 2 methods of insertion :

1) The consonant ㄴ [n] is inserted.

for example :

부엌일 [puokil] kitchen work

[부엌닐][puoknil] (*as a result of the insertion of the consonant* ㄴ [n])

[부엉닐][puongnil] (*as a result of the assimilation of the sonant* ㄴ [n])

2) The consonant ㄷ [t] is inserted.

for example :

기발 [kibal] flag

[긷발][kitbal] (*as a result of the insertion of the consonant* ㄷ [t])

[긷빨] [kitbal] (*as a result of the strengthening of the soft sound* ㅂ [b] *after the voiceless sound* ㄷ [t])

5. The omission of a sound

The omission of a sound means that a certain sound is omitted when sounds are linked.

There are 2 methods of omission :

1) The sound ㅎ [h] of a stem is not pronounced before an ending or a suffix which begins with a vowel.

for example :

○ 많았다 [manhatda] were much

[마낟다][manatda] (*as a result of the omission of the sound* ㅎ [h] *before the past tense ending* 았 [at] (*refer to* 166) *which begins with the vowel* ㅏ [a])

[마낟따][manatda] (*as a result of the strengthening of the sound* ㄷ [d])

○ 많이 [manhi] much

[마니][mani] (*as a result of the omission of the sound* ㅎ [h] *before the suffix* 이 [i] *which begins with the vowel* ㅣ [i])

2) The penultimate or the last consonant in a syllable is omitted.

(1) The penultimate consonant ㄹ [l] in a syllable is omitted when the penultimate and last consonants ㄺ [lk], ㄻ [lm], ㄼ [lp] or ㄿ [lp] in a syllable come before another consonant or at the end of a word.

for example :

○ 닭 [talk] hen

[닥][tak] (*as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant* ㄹ [l])

○ 삶다 [salmda] cook

[삼다][samda] (*as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant* ㄹ [l])

[삼따][samda] (*as a result of the strengthening of the sound* ㄷ [d])

○ 밟다 [palpda] tread

[밥다] [papda] (*as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant* ㄹ [l])

[밥따] [papda] (*as a result of the strengthening of the sound* ㄷ [d])

○ 읊다 [ulpda] recite

[읍다] [upda] (*as a result of the omission of the penultimate consonant* ㄹ [l])

[읍따] [upda] (*as a result of the strengthening of the sound* ㄷ [d])

(2) The last consonant in a syllable is omitted when it is a lingual.

for example :

없다 [optda] there is no

As the last consonant ㅅ [t] is a lingual, it is omitted.

[업다] [opda] (*as a result of the omission of the last consonant* ㅅ [t])

[업따] [opda] (*as a result of the strengthening of the sound* ㄷ [d])

6. The contraction of sounds

The contraction of sounds means that some sounds standing side by side contract into one sound.

There are 2 methods of contraction :

1) Sounds contract into a strong sound.

A soft sound and the sound ㅎ [h] following it contract into a strong sound.

for example :

역할 [yokhal] role

[여칼] [yokal] (*as a result of the contraction of the sounds* ㄱ [k] *and* ㅎ [h])

2) Two vowels contract into a new vowel.

for example :

아이 [ai] child

애 [ae] child (*as a result of the contraction of the vowels* ㅏ [a] *and* ㅣ [i])

THE INTONATION OF SENTENCE

13 The kinds of sentences are indicated by whether the tone is rising or falling at the end of a sentence.

1. The falling tone is used at the end of a declarative sentence.

for example :

그가 온다. | He is coming.
[kuga onda]
he is coming

2. The rising tone is used at the end of an interrogative sentence.

for example :

그가 오는가? | Is he coming ?
[kuga onun·ga]
he   comes ?

But the interrogative word should be stressed when it appears in an interrogative sentence.

for example :

그가 언제 오는가? | When is he coming ?
[kuga onje onun·ga]
he   when comes ?

3. The tone should be even to the end of a suggestive sentence.

for example :

가자 ! [kaja] Let us go !

4. The falling tone is used at the end of an imperative sentence.

for example :

가라 ! [kara] Go !

5. The tone should be even to the end of an exclamatory sentence.

    for example:

오, 조국이여 !
[o chogugiyo]
oh! fatherland

Oh! Fatherland!

CONVERSATION

인 사 [insa]　　　　　　Greetings

안녕하십니까?
[annyonghasimnigga]
well?

Hello!
Good morning.
Good evening.

어떻게 지내십니까?
[oddoke chinaesimnigga]
how　　live?

How are you?

나는 아주 건강합니다.
[nanun aju kon·ganghamnida
I　　very　　healthy

Very well, and you?

당신도 건강합니까?
tangsindo kon·ganghamnigga]
you also　　healthy?

고맙습니다. 아주 건강합니다.
[komapsumnida aju kon·ganghamnida]
thank you　very　　healthy

Thank you, I am very well.

처음 뵙습니다.
[choum poepsumnida]
first time see

How do you do?

어서 들어오십시오.
[oso turoosipsio]
please come in

Come in, please!

어서 앉으십시오
[oso anjusipsio]
please sit down

Take your seat, please.

매우 고맙습니다.
[maeu komapsumnida]
very much thank you

Thank you very much.

잠간만 기다려주십시오.
[chamganman kidaryojusipsio]
a minute wait please

Wait a minute please.

당신은 누구십니까?
[dangsinun nugusimnigga]
you who are

Who are you?

당신의 이름은 무엇입니까?
[tangsinui irumun muosimnigga]
your name what is?

May I have your name, please?

저는 … 이라고 부릅니다.
[chonun … irago purumnida]
I … call

My name is … .

당신은 어데서 오셨습니까?
[tangsinun odeso osyotsumnigga]
you where from came?

Where are you from?

저는 영국에서 왔습니다.
[chonun yong·gugeso watsumnida]
I England from came

I am from England.

나는 영국사람입니다.
[nanun yong·guksaramimnida]
I an Englishman am

I am an Englishman.

당신은 영어를 아십니까?
[tangsinun yong·orul asimnigga]
you English know?

Do you speak English?

나는 영어를 잘 못합니다.
[nanun yong·orul chal motamnida]
I English good not speak

I have a poor command of English.

예.
[ye]
yes

Yes.

아니요.
[aniyo]
no

No.

좋습니다.
[chosumnida]
good

All right.

나쁩니다.
[nabbumnida]
bad

기꺼이.
[kiggoi]
with pleasure

미안합니다.
[mianhamnida]
excuse me

선생.
[sonsaeng]
teacher

어서.
[oso]
please

대단히   고맙습니다.
[taedani   komapsumnida]
very   thank

천만에.
[chonmane]
you are welcome

다시   만납시다.
[tasi   mannapsida]
again   meet

안녕히   가십시오.
[annyong·i   kasipsio]
well   go!

안녕히   계십시오.
[annyong·i   kyesipsio]
well   be!

안녕히   주무십시오.
[annyong·i   chumusipsio]
well   sleep!

Bad.

With pleasure.

Excuse me.

Mr.

Please!

Thank you very much.

You are welcome.

See you again!

Good-bye.

Good-bye.

Good night.

당신은 조선말을 아십니까? • Do you speak Korean?
[tangsinun chosonmarul asimnigga]

당신은   조선말을
[tangsinun   chosonmarul
you   Korean
아십니까?
asimnigga]
know?

Do you speak Korean?

당신은   영어를   아십니까?
[tangsinun yong·orul   asimnigga]
you   English   know?

Do you speak English?

나는   조선말을   압니다.
[nanun   chosonmarul   amnida]
I   Korean   know

I speak Korean.

나는   영어를   잘   못합니다.
[nanun yong·orul chal motamnida]
I   English   good not speak

I have a poor command of English.

저의   말을   아시겠습니까?
[choui   marul   asigetsumnigga]
my   word   understand?

Do you understand me?

나는   당신의   말을   다
[nanun   tangsinui   marul   ta
I   your   word   all
알아듣습니다.
aradutsumnida]
understand

I understand everything quite well.

다   알아듣지   못합니다.
[ta aradutji   motamnida]
all understand   not can

I can't understand everything.

미안하지만   다시   한번
[mianhajiman   tasi   hanbon
please   again   once
말해주십시오.
malhaejusipsio]
speak

I beg your pardon!

좀더   천천히   말해주십시오.
[chomdo   chonchoni   malhaejusipsio]
a little more slowly   speak

Speak more slowly, please!

입국 및 출국[ipguk mit chulguk]   Entry and Exit

입국수속
[ipguksusok]
entry formalities
| entry formalities

나는　관광객입니다.
[nanun kwan·gwang·gaegimnida]
I　a　tourist am
| I am a tourist.

손짐은　어디서　찾을수
[sonjimun odiso chajulsu
the luggage where can
있습니까?
itsumnigga]
get?
| Where can I collect back my luggage?

이것이　나의　짐표입니다.
[igosi naui chimpyoimnida]
this my luggage tag is
| Here is my luggage tag.

나는　평양으로　직행합니다.
[nanun pyongyang·uro chikaenghamnida]
I　Pyongyang to directly go
| I'm going to Pyongyang directly.

입국[ipguk] entry
출국[chulguk] exit
착륙[changryuk] landing
입국표[ipgukpyo] disembarkation
출국표[chulgukpyo] embarkation
려권[ryoggwon] passport
사증[sajjung] visa
려권검열[ryoggwon·gomyol]
　inspection of passports
성[song] family name
이름[irum] name

난날[nannal] date of birth
난곳[nangot] birth-place
성별[songbyol] sex
남자[namja] male
녀자[nyoja] female
나이[nai] age
직업[chigop] occupation
주소[chuso] address
민족별[minjokbyol] nationality
국적[kukjok] nationality,citizenship

세 관 [segwan]   Customs

나에게는　신고수속해야　할
[na·egenun sin·gosusokaeya hal
with me to declare
| I have nothing to declare.

물건은　없습니다.
mulgonun opsumnida]
article isn't
|

이것은　모두　나의　개인용품입니다.
[igosun modu naui kaeinyongpumimnida]
this all my article for
personal is
| These are all my personal belongings.

이것은　동무에게　줄　선물입니다.
[igosun tongmuege chul sonmurimnida]
this a friend to to give a gift is
| This is a gift for a friend.

이것은　영국으로　가지고가는
[igosun yong·guguro kajigoganun
this England to taking
기념품입니다.
kinyompumimnida]
a souvenir is
| This is a souvenir I'm taking to England.

나에게는　귀중품은　없습니다.
[na·egenun kwijungpumun opsumnida]
me jewelry isn't
| I have no jewelry.

인삼술　2병　있습니다.
[insamsul tubyong itsumnida]
Insam(ginseng)wine 2 bottles are
| I have 2 bottles of Insam (ginseng)wine.

나에게는　300파운드　있습니다.
[na·egenun sambaek paundu itsumnida]
me 300 pound is
| I have 300 pounds.

이　사진기는　나의
[i sajin·ginun naui
this camera my
개인용품입니다.
kaeinyongpumimnida]
for personal use article is
| This camera is for my personal use.

비행기려행 [pihaeng · giryohaeng] — Travelling by Air

당신은 오전 10시에
[tangsinun ojon yolsie
you morning 10 o'clock at
비행장에 나가야 합니다.
pihaengjang·e nagaya hamnida]
the airport to go must

You must be at the airport at 10 o'clock in the morning.

어느 비행장에서
[onu bihaengjang · eso
which airport from
비행기를 탑니까?
pihaeng · girul tamnigga]
the airplane get on ?

From which airport do we leave?

나의 짐을 계산대까지
[naui chimul kyesandaeggaji
my baggage the counter till
가져다주십시오.
kajyodachusipsio]
take

Take my baggage to the counter.

표파는곳이 어디입니까?
[pyopanun · gosi odiimnigga]
the booking-office which place is?

Where is the booking-office?

런던까지 가는 표
[londonggaji kanun pyo
London till going ticket
두장을 주십시오.
tujang · ul chusipsio]
two sheets give

Two tickets to London, please!

런던에 언제 도착합니까?
[londone onje tochakamnigga]
London at when land?

When do we land at London?

2호출구는 어디입니까?
[ihochulgunun odiimnigga]
2 number gate which place is?

Where is Gate 2?

나에게 짐이 세(3)짝있습니다.
[na·ege chimi sejjakitsumnida]
me baggage three pieces are

I have three pieces of baggage.

초과되는 [chogwadoenun] excess
짐운임은 chimunimun baggage charge
얼마입니까? olmaimnigga] how much is ?

What is the excess baggage charge?

비행장 [pihaengjang] airport
비행기 [pihaeng · gi] aeroplane
기다림칸 [kidarimkan] waiting room
물음칸 [murumkan] information 「office
비행기시간표 [pihaeng·gisiganpyo] airline timetable
항로번호 [hangrobonho] flight num- 「ber
자리번호 [charibonho] seat number
비행기표 [pihaeng·gipyo] airline ticket
표값 [pyogap] fare
1등급 [ildung·gup] first class
손짐 [sonjim] luggage
개인용품 [kaeinyongpum] personal effects
트렁크 [turongku] trunk
짐표 [chimpyo] luggage tag
자리표 [charipyo] boarding card
비행장관세 [pihaengjang·gwanse] airport tax

책임비행사 [chaegimbihaengsa] captain
접대원 [chopdaewon] steward
녀자접대원 [nyojajopdaewon] stewardess
담배피우지 말것! [tambaepiujimal got] NO SMOKING!
녀자화장실 [nyojahwajangsil] LADIES
남자화장실 [namjahwajangsil] GENTLEMEN
사용중 [sayongjung] OCCUPIED
비여있음 [piyoissum] VACANT
출발 [chulbal] departure
도착 [tochak] arrival
리륙 [riryuk] take-off
착륙 [changryuk] landing
려객의 승차 [ryogaeguisungcha] embarkation 「ference
시간차이 [siganchai] time dif-
통과사증 [tong · gwasajjung] transit visa

비행장에서 시내로
[pihaengjang.eso sinaero]

관광안내소가
[kwan·gwang · annaesoga
the tourist information office
어디에 있습니까?
odie itsumnigga]
where is?

On the Way to the City from the Airport

Where is the tourist information office?

좋은　려관을　소개해줄수
[choun ryogwanul sogaehaejulsu
a good hotel   recommend
없겠습니까 ?
opgetsumnigga]
cannot?

Can you recommend a good hotel?

미안하지만　짐나르는　사람을
[mianhajiman chimnarunun saramul
please   a porter
불러주십시오.
pullojusipsio]
call!

Please get me a porter!

이　짐을　택시까지
[i chimul taeksiggaji
this luggage taxi to
가져다주십시오.
kajyodajusipsio]
take!

Take this luggage to the taxi, please!

나를　창광산려관까지
[narul chang·gwangsanryogwan·ggaji
me   the Changgwangsan Hotel to
데려다주십시오.
deryodajusipsio]
take!

Take me to the Changgwangsan Hotel!

운전수 [unjonsu] driver
려권번호 [ryoggwonbonho] passport
  number
사증번호 [sajjungbonho] visa number
떠난곳[ddonangot] place of departure
려행목적 [ryohaengmokjok] purpose
  of journey

체류예정기간 [cheryuyejong·gigan]
  the scheduled period of stay
목적지 [mokjokji] destination
대사관 [taesagwan] embassy
령사관 [ryongsagwan] consulate

기차려행 [kicharyohaeng]

Travelling by Train

평양에　가십니까 ?
[pyongyang·e kasimnigga]
Pyongyang to go

Are you going to Pyongyang?

예,　평양에　갑니다.
[ye pyongyang·e kamnida]
yes Pyongyang to go

Yes, I am going to Pyongyang.

언제　떠나십니까 ?
[onje ddonasimnigga]
when start?

When will you start?

래일　아침에　떠납니다.
[raeil achime ddonamnida]
tomorrow morning start

I shall start tomorrow morning.

정거장까지　얼마나
[chong·gojang·ggaji olmana
station to   how much
걸립니까 ?
kollimnigga]
take?

How long does it take to the station?

15분에　갑니다.
[sibobune kamnida]
15 minutes in go

We shall be there in a quarter of an hour.

자,　정거장에　왔습니다.
[cha chon·gojang·e watsumnida]
now the station to have come

Here we are at the station.

차표를　사십시오.
[chapyorul sasipsio]
ticket   buy!

Get your ticket!

1 등차표를　한장
[ildungchapyorul hanjang
first-class ticket one sheet
사겠습니다.
sagetsumnida]
will buy

Let me have a first-class ticket.

평양 까지   가는   1등차표
[pyongyang·ggaji kanun ildungchapyo
Pyongyang to going first-class ticket

한장을   주십시오！
hanjang·ul   chusipsio]
one sheet   give!

Give me a first-class one
way ticket to Pyongyang!

평양 까지   가는데
[pyongyang·ggaji   kanunde
Pyongyang to   to go

시간이   얼마나   걸립니까？
sigani   olmana   kollimnigga]
the time   how much   necessary is?

How long does it take to
get to Pyongyang?

이것은   급행렬차입니까？
[igosun   kupaengryolchaimnigga]
it   an express is?

Is it an express?

이   렬차에   침대칸이
[i   ryolcha·e   chimdaekani
this train in a sleeping compartment

있습니까？
itsumnigga]
is?

Does this train have a
sleeping compartment?

이   렬차에   렬차식당이
[i   ryolcha·e   ryolchasikdang·i
this train in   a dining car

있습니까？
itsumnigga]
is?

Does this train carry
a dining car?

여기서   담배를   피울수
[yogiso   tambaerul   piulsu
here   cigarette   smoke

있습니까？
itsumnigga]
may?

May I smoke here?

어느   플래트홈에서   기차가
[onu   pullaetuhomeso   kichaga
which   platform from   the train

떠납니까？
ddonamnigga]
leave?

From which platform
does the train leave?

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어서   타십시오.
[oso   tasipsio]
please   get in

Get in, please!

기차가   곧   떠납니다.
[kichaga   kot   ddonamnida]
the train   instantly   start

The train's about to
start.

자,   떠났습니다.
[cha   ddonatsumnida]
now   started

Now we're off.

여기는   어느   정거장입니까？
[yoginun   onu   chong·gojang·imnigga]
this place which   station is?

What station is this?

여기는   함흥역입니다.
[yoginun   hamhung·yogimnida]
this place   Hamhung Station is

This is Hamhung Station.

여기서 얼마동안   멎습니까？
[yogiso olmatong·an   motsumnigga]
here   how long   stops?

How long does the train
stop here?

다음은   어느   정거장입니까？
[taumun   onu   chong·gojang·imnigga]
the next   which   station is?

What is the next
station?

1 시간이면   평양에
[hansiganimyon   pyongyang·e
an hour's time in   Pyongyang at

도착합니다.
tochakamnida]
arrive

We'll be in Pyongyang
in an hour.

평양에   도착하게   되면
[pyongyang·e   tochakage   toemyon
Pyongyang at   when reach
알려주십시오.
allyojusipsio]
let me know

Please let me know when
we reach Pyongyang.

자, 평양에   왔습니다.
[cha pyongyang·e   watsumnida]
now Pyongyang to have come

Here we are in Pyongyang.

어서   내리십시오！
[oso naerisipsio]
please get off!

Get off, please!

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정거장 [chong·gojang] station
시간표 [siganpyo] timetable
표파는곳 [pyopanun·got] ticket office, booking office
차표 [chapyo] ticket
왕복차표 [wangbokchapyo] return ticket
손짐맡기는곳 [sonjimmatginun·got] cloakroom
짐나르는 사람 [chimnarunun saram] porter

나가는곳 [naganun·got] exit
들어가는곳 [turoganun·got] entrance
플래트홈 [pullaetuhom] platform
철길 [cholgil] railway
려객차 [ryogaekcha] passenger train
낫차 [natcha] day train
밤차 [pamcha] night train
전기차 [chon·gicha] electric train
차장 [chajang] conductor.
침대칸 [chimdaekan] compartment

려관에서 [ryogwaneso]   At the Hotel

어느 려관으로 가십니까?
[onu ryogwanuro kasimnigga]
what hotel to go?

What hotel are you going to?

평양려관으로 갑니다.
[pyongyangrjogwanuro kamnida]
Pyongyang Hotel to go

I am going to the Pyongyang Hotel.

자, 평양려관에 왔습니다.
[cha pyongyangryogwane watsumnida]
now Pyongyang Hotel to have come

Here we are (at the Pyongyang Hotel).

빈 방이 있습니까?
[pin pang·i itsumnigga]
vacant room is there?

Have you any vacant rooms?

저의 이름은 … 입니다.
[choui irumun … imnida]
my name … is

My name is….

려권이 여기 있습니다.
[ryoggwoni yogi itsumnida]
passport here is

Here is my passport.

우리는 4 명입니다.
[urinun nemyong·imnida]
we four persons are

We are four in all.

여기에 써넣어 주십시오.
[yogie ssonoo chusipsio]
here fill in please!

Please, fill this in!

나의 방은 몇호실입니까?
[naui pang·un myotosirimnigga]
my room what number is?

What is my room number?

이 방값은 얼마입니까?
[i pang·gapsun olmaimnigga]
this room price how much is?

What is the price of this room?

이 방이 마음에 듭니다.
[i pang·i maume tumnida]
this room heart to suits

I like this room.

나는 외출합니다.
[nanun oechulhamnida]
I go out

I am going out.

1 시에 돌아오겠습니다.
[hansie toraogetsumnida]
one at will be back

I will be back at one.

오늘 저녁에는 늦게
[onul chonyogenun nutge]
today the evening in late

돌아오겠습니다.
toraogetsumnida]
will come back

This evening I will come back late.

나는 지금 돌아옵니다.
[nanun chigum toraomnida]
I now come back

I am back now.

누가 나를 찾아왔습니까?
[nuga narul chajawatsumnigga]
anyone me has asked for?

Has anyone called for me?

나에게 편지가 왔습니까?
[na·ege pyonjiga watsumnigga]
me for letter came?

Is there any mail for me?

호실관리원을 찾아주십시오.
[hosilgwalliwonul chajajusipsio]
a chambermaid seek!

Please send a chambermaid.

들어오십시오.
[turoosipsio]
come in!

Come in.

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언제 저녁식사를　할수 있습니까?
[onje chonyoksiksarul halsu itsumnigga]
when dinner　can do?

When can I have dinner?

여기에 영어를　아는　분이
[yogie yong·orul anun puni]
here English　knowing person

있습니까?
itsumnigga]
is?

Is there anyone here who can speak English?

…을　가져다주십시오.
[…ul kajyodajusipsio]
… bring!

Please bring me ….

래일　아침　6시에
[raeil achim yosotsie]
tomorrow morning 6 o'clock at

나를　깨워주십시오.
narul ggaewojusipsio]
me wake up!

Please wake me at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

아침식사를　방으로
[achimsiksarul pang·uro]
the breakfast the room to

가져다주십시오.
kajyodajusipsio]
bring!

Please bring my breakfast to my room!

이것을　항공우편으로
[igosul hang·gong·upyonuro]
this air mail by

보내주십시오.
ponaejusipsio]
send!

Please send it by air mail.

이것을　다려주십시오.
[igosul taryojusipsio]
this iron!

Iron these things, please.

이것을　세탁소에　맡겨주십시오.
[igosul setakso·e matgyojusipsio]
this the laundry to entrust!

I want to send it to the laundry.

언제면　되겠습니까?
[onjemyon toegetsumnigga]
when will be ready?

When will I get it back?

나는　오늘　저녁에
[nanun onul chonyoge]
I today the evening in

떠납니다.
ddonamnida]
leave

This evening I am going to leave.

돈을　청산하려고　합니다.
[tonul chongsanharyogo hamnida]
money to settle want

I want to settle my bill.

계산서를　만들어주십시오.
[kyesansorul mandurochusipsio]
the bill get ready!

Get my bill ready, please.

나는　얼마　물어야　합니까?
[nanun olma muroya hamnigga]
I how much must pay?

How much must I pay?

려관[ryogwan] hotel
접수[chopsu] reception
호실[hosil] room
호실관리원[hosilgwalliwon] chambermaid
지배인[chibaein] manager
등록장[tungrokjang] hotel register
식당[sikdang] restaurant
간이식당[kanisikdang] snack bar
휴게실[hyugyesil] lounge

1층[ilchung] ground floor
2층[ichung] first floor
승강기[sung·gang·gi] lift
1인용 방[irinyong bang] single room
2인용 방[iinyong bang] double room
계산서[kyesanso] bill
위생실[wisaengsil] toilet
목욕칸[mogyok·kan] bathroom

식당에서 [sikdang·eso]

In a Restaurant

식당에　갑시다.
[sikdang·e kapsida]
the restaurant to go!

Let's go to the restaurant!

무엇을　드릴가요?
[muosul turilgayo]
what may offer?

What can I do for you?

음식표를   좀   보여주십시오.
[umsikpyorul   chom   poyojusipsio]
the menu   a   little   show please!

Menu please!

나는   정식을   주문합니다.
[nanun   chongsigul   chumunhamnida]
I   the   table d'hôte   order

I'll have the table d'hôte.

곧   됩니까?
[kot   toemnigga]
soon   is   ready?

Can I have it right away?

차를   드시겠습니까
[charul   tusigetsumnigga]
tea   will   drink

Do you want tea or coffee?

아니면   커피를   드시겠습니까?
animyon   kopirul   tusigetsumnigga]
or   coffee   will   drink?

커피를   들겠습니다.
[kopirul   tulgetsumnida]
coffee   will   drink

I want coffee.

여기에   밥과   군빵이
[yogie   papgwa   kunbbang:i]
here   boiled   rice and   toast

Here are boiled rice and toast.

있습니다.
itsumnida]
are

어느것을   드시겠습니까?
[onugosul   tusigetsumnigga]
which   will   eat

Which will you have?

밥을   먹겠습니다.
[pabul   mokgetsumnida]
boiled   rice   will   eat

I'll have boiled rice.

커피의   맛이   어떻습니까?
[kopiui   masi   oddosumnigga]
coffee   of the   taste   how is?

How do you like the coffee?

사탕가루를   더   드십시오!
[satang·garurul   to   tusipsio]
sugar   more   take please!

Have some more sugar, please!

소젖을   좋아하십니까?
[sojojul   choahasimnigga]
milk   like?

Do you like milk?

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생닭알을   드시겠습니까?
[saengdalgarul   tusigetsumnigga]
fresh   egg   will   take?

Will you have some fresh eggs?

빠다를   좀.
[bbadarul   chom]
butter   a little

A little butter, please.

햄을   좀.
[haemul   chom]
ham   a little

A little ham, please.

소금을   좀   주십시오.
[sogumul   chom   chusipsio]
salt   a little   give please!

May I have some salt, please!

후추가루를   좀   주십시오.
[huchuggarurul   chom   chusipsio]
pepper   a little   give please!

May I have some pepper, please?

빵을   좀더   주십시오.
[bbang·ul   chomdo   chusipsio]
bread   some more   give please!

Some more bread, please!

나는   이것을   주문하지
[nanun   igosul   chumunhaji]
I   this   ordered

This is not what I ordered.

않았습니다.
anatsumnida]
not

포도술을   드시겠습니까   아니면
[podosurul   tusigetsumnigga   animyon]
wine   will   drink   or

Will you drink wine or beer?

맥주를   드시겠습니까?
maekjurul   tusigetsumnigga]
beer   will   drink?

맥주를   마시겠습니다.
[maekjurul   masigetsumnida]
beer   will   drink

I will drink beer.

친선을   위하여   마십시다.
[chinsonul   wihayo   masipsida]
friendship   for   let's drink!

Let's drink to our friendship!

우리의   상봉을   위하여!
[uriui   sangbong·ul   wihayo]
our   meeting   for!

To our meeting!

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당신의 건강을 위하여!
[tangsinui kon·gang·ul wihayo]
your health for!
| To your health!

당신의 행복을 위하여!
[tangsinui haengbogul wihayo]
your happiness for!
| To your happiness!

닭고기를 좀더 드시겠습니까?
[takgogirul chomdo tusigetsumnigga]
chicken some more will take?
| Will you have more chicken?

아니요, 고맙습니다. 충분합니다.
[aniyo komapsumnida chungbunhamnida]
no thank you enough
| No, thank you. I have enough.

고맙습니다. 더 먹고싶지
[komapsumnida to mokgosipji]
thank you more will eat
않습니다.
ansumnida
not
| No more, thank you.

대접해주어서 고맙습니다.
[taejopaejuoso komapsumnida]
for service thank
| Thank you. It was delicious.

식후다파로 무엇을 드릴가요?
[sikudagwaro muosul turilgayo]
dessert for what may offer
| What would you like for dessert?

이 좋은 조선사과를 드십시오.
[i choun chosonsagwarul tusipsio]
this fine Korean apple take!
| Help yourself to this fine Korean apple!

접대원동무! 얼마입니까?
[chopdaewondongmu olmaimnigga]
waiter comrade! how much is?
| Waiter, let me have the bill.

식당[sikdang] restaurant
접대원[chopdaewon] waiter
녀자접대원[nyojajopdaewon] waitress
조선음식[chosonumsik] Korean food
구라파음식[kurapaumsik] European food

아침식사[achimsiksa] breakfast
점심식사[chomsimsiksa] lunch
저녁식사[chonyoksiksa] dinner
식사안내표[siksaannaepyo] menu
국[kuk] soup
밥[pap] boiled rice

빵[bbang] bread
빠다[bbada] butter
치즈[chiju] cheese
찬음식[chanumsik] cold meal
사탕가루[satang·garu] sugar
남새[namsae] vegetable
생채[saengchae] salad
삶은닭알[salmun dalgal] boiled egg
반숙한닭알[pansukan dalgal] soft boiled egg
고기[kogi] meat
닭고기[takgogi] chicken
소고기[sogogi] beef
돼지고기[twaejigogi] pork
양고기[yang·gogi] mutton
지진 물고기[chijin mulgogi] boiled fish
굴[kul] oyster
파일[kwail] fruit
사과[sagwa] apple
배[pae] pear
복숭아[poksung·a] peach
포도[podo] grapes
굴[kyul] orange
딸기[ddalgi] strawberry
참외[chamoe] melon
바나나[panana] banana
도마도[tomado] tomato
술[sul] liquor

인삼술[insamsul] Insam wine, ginseng wine
포도술[podosul] grape wine
맥주[maekju] beer
꼬냐크[ggonyaku] cognac
샴팡[syampang] champagne
탄산물[tansanmul] soda water
커피[kopi] coffee
코코아[kokoa] cocoa
쵸콜레트[chyokolletu] chocolate
차[cha] tea
레몬수[remonsu] lemonade
소젖[sojot] milk
사이다[saida] fizzy drink
얼음보숭이[orumbosung·i] ice-cream
파일청량음료[kwailchongryang·umryo] sherbet
생과자[saeng·gwaja] cake
칼[kal] knife
포크[poku] fork
숟가락[sutgarak] spoon
저가락[choggarak] chopsticks
상수건[sangsugon] napkin
재털이[chaetori] ashtray
담배[tamhae] cigarette
성냥[songnyang] match

우편국에서 [upyon·gugeso]

At the Post-Office

국제우편국이 어디
[kukjeupyon·gugi odi
the international post office where
있습니까?
itsumnigga]
is?
| Where is the international post office?

우표를 주십시오. [upyorul chusipsio] stamp give please!	I want some stamps.
이 전보를 치고싶습니다. [i chonborul chigosipsumnida] this telegram to send want	I want to send this telegram.
전보용지는 어디 있습니까? [chonboyongjinun odi itsumnigga] the telegram form where is?	Where are the telegram forms?
이 전보를 보내주십시오. [i chonborul ponaejusipsio] this telegram send please!	Send this telegram, please.
이 소포를 보내고싶습니다. [i soporul ponaegosipsumnida] this parcel to send want	I want to send this parcel
이 편지를 항공우편으로 [i pyonjirul hang·gong·upyonuro this letter air mail by 보내주십시오. ponaejusipsio] send please!	Please send this letter by air mail.
며칠후에 영국에 [myochilhue yong·guge how many days after England to 도착합니까? tochakamnigga] reach?	How long will it take to reach England?
나는 런던에 전화를 [nanun londone chonhwarul I London to telephone 걸려고합니다. kollyogohamnida] will call	I want to put through a call to London.
빨리 대주면 좋겠습니다. [bballi taejumyon choketsumnida] quickly if connects will be good	I want to make an urgent call.
아직 말이 끝나지 않았습니다. [ajik mari ggunnaji anatsumnida] still word finished not	I want to continue my call.

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우편 [upyon] mail
편지 [pyonji] letter
항공편지 [hang·gongpyonji] air mail letter
엽서 [yopso] postcard
우표 [upyo] stamp
봉투 [pongtu] envelope
우편함 [upyonham] mailbox

전보 [chonbo] telegram
지급전보 [chigupjonbo] urgent telegram
보내는 사람 [ponaenun saram] sender
받는 사람 [pannun saram] addressee
전화 [chonhwa] telephone

돈바꾸는곳 [tonbaggunungot] Money Exchange

어디서 돈을 바꿀수 있습니까? [odiso tonul paggulsu itsumnigga] where money change can?	Where can I change money?
나는 영국돈을 가지고있습니다. [nanun yong·gukdonul kajigoitsumnida] I English money have	I have some pounds.
나는 딸라를 가지고있습니다. [nanun ddallarul kajigoitsumnida] I dollar have	I have some dollars.
조선돈으로 바꾸어줄수 있습니까? [chosondonuro pagguojulsu itsumnigga] Korean money into change could?	Can I change it for Korean currency?
예. [ye] yes	Yes.
얼마나 바꾸겠습니까? [olmana paggugetsumnigga] how much will exchange?	How much will you change?
50파운드를 바꾸겠습니다. [osip·paundurul paggugetsumnida] 50 pounds will change	I will change 50 pounds.
20딸라를 바꿔주십시오. [isipddallarul paggwojusipsio] 20 dollars change please!	Please change 20 dollars.
잔돈으로 바꿔주십시오. [chandonuro paggwojusipsio] small money into change please!	I want some small change.

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돈을　여기로　주십시오.
[tonul　yogiro　chusipsio]
money　here　give please

돈을　받으십시오.
[tonul　padusipsio]
the money　receive please

고맙습니다.
[komapsumnida]
thank you

돈 [ton] money

	Please let me have the money.
	Please, take the money.
	Thank you!

수표 [supyo] signature

리발소에서 [ribalsoeso]

At the Hairdresser's

어서　앉으십시오.
[oso　anjusipsio]
please　sit down!

| | Please take a seat! |

고맙습니다.
[komapsumnida]
thank you

| | Thank you! |

면도를　하겠습니까　아니면
[myondorul　hagetsumnigga　animyon]
shaving　would have　or

머리를　깎겠습니까?
morirul　ggakgetsumnigga]
the hair　cut would have?

| | Would you care to have a hair cut or a shave? |

둘　다　부탁합니다.
[tul　ta　putakamnida]
two　all　request please!

| | Both, please! |

파마를　약간　해주십시오.
[pamarul　yakgan　haejusipsio]
permanent　little　make please!

| | I want to have a soft perm. |

머리를　씻겠습니까?
[morirul　ssitgetsumnigga]
hair　washed would have?

| | Would you care to have your hair washed? |

예,　부탁합니다.
[ye　putakamnida]
yes　request please

| | Yes, if you please. |

얼마입니까?
[olmaimnigga]
how much is?

| | How much is it? |

…원　입니다.
[…won　imnida]
…won　is

| | …won, please. |

의사한테서 [uisahanteso]

At the Doctor's

병원으로　실어다주십시오.
[pyongwonuro　sirodajusipsio]
the hospital　to carry please!

| | Please take me to the hospital! |

의사를　불러주십시오.
[uisarul　pullo jusipsio]
a doctor　call please!

| | Please send for a doctor! |

저는　몸이　몹시　불편합니다.
[chonun momi　mopsi　pulpyonhamnida]
I　the body　very　not well

| | I don't feel very well. |

어디가　불편합니까?
[odiga　pulpyonhamnigga]
which place　not well?

| | What's wrong with you? |

언제부터　앓습니까?
[onjebuto　alsumnigga]
when since　are ill?

| | How long have you been ill? |

어제부터　앓습니다.
[ojebuto　alsumnida]
yesterday　since am ill

| | I have been ill since yesterday. |

지금　어디가　아픕니까?
[chigum　odiga　apumnigga]
now　which place　pain?

| | What are you suffering from? |

머리가　아픕니다.
[moriga　apumnida]
the head　pain

| | I've a headache. |

배가　아픕니다.
[paega　apumnida]
the stomach　pain

| | I've a stomach-ache. |

여기가　아픕니다.
[yogiga　apumnida]
here　pain

| | I have a pain here. |

감기에 걸렸습니다.
[kamgie kollyotsumnida]
a cold to have caught

기침합니다.
[kichimhamnida]
cough

이발이 아픔니다.
[ibbari apumnida]
a tooth pain

오한이 납니다.
[ohani namnida]
chills have

설사합니다.
[solsahamnida]
have diarrhoea

어지렵습니다.
[ojiropsumnida]
dizzy

식욕이 있습니까?
[sigyogi itsumnigga]
appetite is there?

식욕이 없습니다.
[sigyogi opsumnida]
appetite there is not

당신의 맥박이 좀
[tangsinui maekbagi chom
your pulse rather

빠릅니다.
bbarumnida]
quick

당신은 열이 있습니다.
[tangsinun yori itsumnida]
you fever there is

당신은 감기에 걸렸습니다.
[tangsinun kamgie kollyotsumnida]
you a cold to have caught

I've caught a cold.

I have a cough.

I have a toothache.

I have chills.

I have diarrhoea.

I feel dizzy.

Do you have any appetite?

I have no appetite.

Your pulse is rather fast.

You have a fever.

You've caught a cold.

병원에 입원해야 합니까?
[pyongwone ibwonhaeya hamnigga]
hospital to have to go?

며칠 안정해야 합니까?
[myochil anjonghaeya hamnigga]
how many days quiet have to keep?

이 약을 몇번
[i yagul myotbon
this medicine how many times

먹어야 합니까?
mogoya hamnigga]
eat have to

Do I have to go to hospital?

How long do I have to stay in bed?

How often do I have to take the medicine?

병원 [pyong·won] hospital
약국 [yakguk] pharmacy
의사 [uisa] doctor
간호원 [kanhowon] nurse
내과의사 [naeggwauisa] physician
외과의사 [oeggwauisa] surgeon
안과의사 [angwauisa] oculist
구강과의사 [kugang·gwauisa]dentist
신경과의사 [singyong·gwauisa]
  neurologist
피부과의사 [pibuggwauisa] dermat-
  ologist [trician
소아과의사 [soaggwauisa] paedia-
산부인과의사 [sanbuingwauisa]
  gynaecologist
병 [pyong] illness

열 [yol] temperature
맥박 [maekbak] pulse
혈압 [hyorap] blood pressure
처방 [chobang] prescription
약 [yak] medicine
주사 [chusa] injection
붕대 [pungdae] bandage
가제 [kaje] gauze
탈지면 [taljimyon] absorbent
  cotton
반창고 [panchang·go] adhesive
  tape
요드링크 [yodutingku] iodine tinc·
  ture
안마 [anma] massage

인체 [inche]

Human Body

1.몸 [mom] The body

머리 [mori] head
얼굴 [olgul] face

목 [mok] neck
어깨 [oggae] shoulder

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팔[pal] arm
가슴[kasum] chest, breast
배[pae] belly
등[tung] back
심장[simjang] heart

피[pi] blood
페[pe] lungs
위[wi] stomach
허리[hori] waist
다리[tari] leg

2. 머리 [mori] The head

머리칼[morikal] hair
이마[ima] forehead
눈섭[nunsop] eyebrow
눈[nun] eye
코[ko] nose
입[ip] mouth
입술[ipsul] lips
이발[ibbal] teeth

혀[hyo] tongue
턱[tok] chin
턱수염[toksuyom] beard
코수염[kosuyom] moustache
구레나룻[kurenarut] whiskers
귀[kwi] ear
뺨[bbyam] cheeks

3. 팔[pal] The arm

팔꿈치[palggumchi] elbow
손[son] hand
손가락[songarak] finger
손바닥[sonbadak] palm
손톱[sontop] nail

살가죽[salgajuk] skin
살[sal] flesh
힘살[himsal] muscles
뼈[bbyo] bones

4. 다리 [tari] The leg

넙적다리[nopjokdari] thigh
무릎[murup] knee
장딴지[changddanji] calf

발[pal] foot
발가락[palgarak] toe
발바닥[palbadak] sole (of the foot)

길물기 [kilmutgi] Asking the Way

···으로 가는 길을 대주십시오. [···uro kanun kirul taejusipsio] ···to going way tell please	Please tell me the way to ···.
평양역으로 가는 길이 [pyongyang·yoguro kanun kiri Pyongyang Station to going way 어느것입니까? onugosimnigga] which is?	Which is the way to Pyongyang Station?
이것이 평양역으로 가는 [igosi pyongyang·yoguro kanun this Pyongyang Station to going 길입니까? kirimnigga] way is?	Is this the way to Pyongyang Station?
이 거리는 어디로 갑니까? [i korinun odiro kamnigga] this road where to go	Where does this road lead to?
어느 방향으로 가야합니까? [onu panghyang·uro kaya hamnigga] which direction to must go?	Which way should I go?
나는 곧바로 가야 합니까? [nanun kotbaro kaya hamnigga] I straight go must?	Should I go straight on?
나는 왼쪽으로 돌아야 합니까? [nanun oenjjoguro toraya hamnigga] I the left to turn must?	Should I turn left?
당신은 그대로 가면 됩니다. [tangsinun kudaero kamyon toemnida] you as it is when go become	Please going straight on.
여기서 ···까지는 멉니까? [yogiso ···ggajinun momnigga] from here ···till far is?	Is ··· far from here?
여기서 평양역까지 [yogiso pyongyang·yokggaji here from Pyongyang Station to 얼마나 멉니까? olmana momnigga] how far is?	How far is it from here to Pyongyang Station?

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여기서 대략 1키로메터입니다.
[yogiso taeryak hankirometoimnida]
here from about one kilometre is
It is about one kilometre from here.

여기는 어디입니까?
[yoginun odiimnigga]
here which place is?
Where are we now?

이 거리이름은 무엇입니까?
[i koriirumun muosimnigga]
this street name what is?
What is this street?

이것은 무슨 집입니까?
[igosun musun chibimnigga]
this what house is?
What is this building?

동쪽[tongjjok] east
서쪽[sojjok] west
남쪽[namjjok] south
북쪽[pukjjok] north
오른쪽의(오른쪽)[orunjjogui]([orunjjok])right
왼쪽의(왼쪽)[oenjjogui]([oenjjok]) left
구역[kuyok] district
길[kil] road
거리[kori] street
상점거리[sangjomgori] shopping street
인도[indo] pavement
십자로[sipjaro] crossroads
건늠길[konnumgil] pedestrian crossing

다리[tari] bridge
신호등[sinhodung] traffic signal
안내소[annaeso] Inquiry Office
종합대학[chonghapdaehak] university
단과대학[tankwadaehak] college
학교[hakgyo] school
도서관[tosogwan] library
광장[kwangjang] square
경기장[kyong.gijang] stadium
공원[kongwon] park
분수[punsu] fountain
탑[tap] tower
시장[sijang] market
강[kang] river
운하[unha] canal

광고 및 간판
[kwang·go mit kanpan]

Notices and Signs

광고[kwang·go] Announcement, Notice, Advertisement
나가는곳[naganungot] Exit

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들어가는곳[turoganungot] Entrance
건너가는곳[konnoganun·got] Crossing
섯![sot] Stop!
들어오지 마시오![turoojimasio] No admittance!
담배피우지 말것![tambaepiujimalgot] No smoking!
뻐스정류소[bbosujongryuso] Bus Stop
택시정류소[taeksijongryuso] Taxi Stand
집심시간[chomsimsigan] Dinner Hour
쉬는날[swinunnal] Closed

택시 및 뻐스
[taeksi mit bbosu]

Taxis and Buses

택시정류소가 어디입니까?
[taeksijongryusoga odiimnigga]
the taxi stand which place is?
Where is the taxi stand?

택시를 불러주십시오.
[taeksirul pullojusipsio]
a taxi call please!
Call a taxi, please!

나를 …까지 태워다주십시오.
[narul …ggaji taewodajusipsio]
me …till carry please!
Please take me to …!

여기서 나를 좀 기다려주십시오.
[yogiso narul chom kidaryojusipsio]
here me a moment wait please!
Please wait a moment for me here.

곧바로 가십시오.
[kotbaro kasipsio]
straight go on please!
Go straight on, please!

다음 교차점에서 오른쪽으로
[taum kyochajomeso orunjjoguro]
the next crossing at the right
Turn to the right at the next crossing!

돌아주십시오.
torajusipsio]
to turn!

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좀더 빨리 갑시다.
[chom do   bballi kapsida]
a little more fast   go please!

Hurry up, please!

여기서 세워주십시오.
[yogiso   sewojusipsio]
here   stop please!

Stop here, please!

얼마 물면 됩니까?
[olma mulmyon toemnigga]
how   much pay come to?

What is the fare?

…으로 가는 뻐스정류소가
[…uro kanun bbosujongryusoga
…to   going bus stop

Where is the bus stop for…?

어디입니까?
odiimnigga]
which place is?

여기서 몇 정류소
[yogiso   myot chongryuso
here from how many   stop

How many stops is it from here?

가면 됩니까?
kamyon toemnigga]
when go will be?

택시 [taeksi] taxi
시내뻐스 [sinaebbosu] city bus
시외뻐스 [sioebbosu] long-distance
   bus, suburb service bus
무궤도전차 [mugwedojoncha] trolley
   bus

전차 [choncha] streetcar
지하철도 [chihacholdo] under-
   ground railway, subway
뻐스정류소 [bbosujongryuso] bus
   stop

시내구경 [sinaegugyong]

City Sightseeing

관광지들을   좀
[kwan·gwangjidurul   chom
tourist resorts   some

Please tell me some tourist resorts.

말해주십시오.
malhaejusipsio]
tell please

나는 만경대를   방문
[nanun mangyongdaerul   pangmun
l   Mangyongdae   to   visit

I want to visit Mangyongdae.

하였으면   합니다.
hayossumyon   hamnida]
         want

나는   주체사상탑
[nanun   chuchesasangtab
I   the Tower of Juche Idea

I want to see the Tower of the Juche Idea (the Arch of Triumph).

(개선문)을   보았으면
(kaesonmun)ul   poassumyon
(the Arch of Triumph) to see

합니다.
hamnida]
want

나는 국제친선전람관을
[nanun kukjechinsonjollamgwanul
l the International Friendship Exhibition

I want to visit the International Friendship Exhibition.

방문하였으면   합니다.
pangmunhayossumyon hamnida]
to   visit   want

나는 김일성경기장으로
[nanun Kim Il Sung gyong·gijang·uro
l   Kim Il Sung Stadium to

I want to go to Kim Il Sung Stadium.

갔으면   합니다.
kassumyon   hamnida]
to go   want

나는 인민대학습당
[nanun inmindaehaksupdang
l the Grand People's Study House

I want to see the Grand People's Study House (the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital).

(평양산원)을
(pyongyangsanwon)ul
(the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital)

보았으면   합니다.
poassumyon   hamnida]
to see   want

나는   서해갑문을   보았으면
[nanun   sohaegammunul   poassumyon
I West Sea Barrage   to see

합니다.
hamnida]
want

	I want to see the West Sea Barrage.

나는   백두산(금강산)으로
[nanun   paekdusan(kumgangsan)uro
I   Mt. Paekdu(Mt.Kumgang)to

갔으면   합니다.
kassumyon   hamnida]
to go   want

I want to go to Mt. Paekdu(Mt. Kumgang).

영어로   된   안내서를
[yong·oro   toen   annaesorul
English   in   a guidebook

주십시오.
chusipsio]
give please!

Can I have an English guidebook?

영어를   아는   안내원을
[yong·orul   anun   annaewonul
English   knowing   guide

불여주십시오.
puchyojusipsio]
give please!

I want an English-speaking guide.

시내판광뻐스가   있습니까?
[sinaegwan·gwangbbosuga itsumnigga]
city sightseeing bus is there?

Is there any city sight-seeing bus?

뻐스가   언제   떠납니까?
[bbosuga   onje   ddonamnigga]
the bus   when   start?

When does the bus leave?

뻐스가   언제   돌아옵니까?
[bbosuga   onje   toraomnigga]
the bus   when   get back?

When does the bus get back?

표값은   얼마입니까?
[pyogapsun   olmaimnigga]
ticket price how much is?

What's the fare?

이것은   무엇입니까?
[igosun   muosimnigga]
this   what is?

What is this?

저것은   무엇입니까?
[chogosun   muosimnigga]
that   what is?

What is that?

극 장 [kukjang]   Theatre

지금   무엇이   상연되고있습니까?
[chigum muosi sang·yondoegoitsumnigga]
now   what   is showing?

What's on now?

지금   평양대극장에서
[chigum pyongyang daegukjang·eso
now the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in

무엇이   상연되고있습니까?
muosi   sang·yondoegoitsumnigga]
what   is showing?

What's on now at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre?

가극을   어디서   볼수 있습니까?
[kagugul   odiso   polsu itsumnigga]
an opera   where   can see?

Where can I see an opera?

공연이   몇시에
[kong·yoni   myotsie
the performance   what time in

시작됩니까?
sijakdoemnigga]
begins?

What time does the performance begin?

공연이   몇시에
[kong·yoni   myotsie
the performance   what time in

끝납니까?
ggunnamnigga]
ends?

What time does the performance end?

몇시간   상연됩니까?
[myotsigan   sang·yondoemnigga]
how much time   shows?

How long does it last?

나는   좋은   자리를
[nanun   choun   charirul
I   a good   seat

받았으면   합니다.
padassumyon   hamnida]
to get   want

I want a good seat.

저의 자리까지 안내해주십시오.
[choui chariggaji annaehaejusipsio]
my seat to lead please!

Please show me to my seat!

휴식은 얼마동안입니까?
[hyusigun olmadong·animnigga]
the interval how long is?

How long is the interval?

공연이 마음에 듭니까?
[kong·yoni maume tumnigga]
the performance the heart to suit?

Did you like the performance?

음악회가 마음에 듭니까?
[umakoega maume tumnigga]
the concert the heart to suit?

Did you like the concert?

영화가 마음에 듭니까?
[yonghwaga maume tumnigga]
the film the heart to suit?

Did you like the film?

극장[kukjang] theatre
평양대극장[pyongyangdaegukjang]
  Pyongyang Grand Theatre
교예국장[kyoyegukjang] circus
영화관[yonghwagwan] cinema
공연순서[kong·yonsunso] programme
공연[kong·yon] play
음악회[umakoe] concert
가극[kaguk] opera
연극[yon·guk] drama

영화[yonghwa] film
음악[umak] music
민요[minyo] folk song
고전음악[kojonumak] classical music
경음악[kyong·umak] light music
민족무용[minjongmuyong] folk dance
바레무용[paremuyong] ballet
교예[kyoye] circus

사진찍기 [sajinjjikgi]

Photographing

여기서 사진을 찍어도 됩니까?
[yogiso sajinul jjigodo toemnigga]
here a photograph take may?

May I take a picture here?

저와 함께 사진을
[chowa hamgge sajinul
me with together photograph

찍읍시다.
jjigupsida]
let's take!

Would you mind posing with me?

명승지[myongsungji] famous spots
사적지[sajokji] historical places
기념비[kinyombi] monument
박물관[pangmulgwan] museum
미술박물관[misulbangmulgwan]art museum, art gallery

전람관[chollamgwan] exhibition
동물원[tongmurwon] zoo
식물원[singmurwon] botanical garden
수족관[sujokgwan] aquarium

물건사기 [mulgonsagi]

Shopping

저와 함께 상점으로
[chowa hamgge sangjomuro
me with together the shop to

가지 않겠습니까?
kaji anketsumnigga]
go will not?

Will you go shopping with me?

갑시다.
[kapsida]
let's go!

With pleasure.

무엇을 사겠습니까?
[muosul sagetsumnigga]
what buy will?

What can I do for you?

나는 …을 사고싶습니다.
[nanun …ul sagosipsumnida]
I …to buy want

I want to buy….

…을 어데서 살수 있습니까?
[…ul odeso salsu itsumnigga]
… where buy can?

Where can I buy …?

어데서 모자와 신발을 살수
[odeso mojawa sinbarul salsu
where hat and shoes buy

있습니까?
itsumnigga]
can?

Where could I buy a hat and a pair of shoes?

모자를 사겠습니까?
[mojarul sagetsumnigga]
hat buy will?

Would you like to buy a hat?

…을 보여주십시오.
[…ul poyojusipsio]
… show please!

Please show me….

다른것을　보여주십시오.
[tarun·gosul　poyojusipsio]
another one　show please!

Please show me another one!

나는　이것을　가지겠습니다.
[nanun igosul　kajigetsumnida]
I　this　take will

I will take this.

얼마입니까?
[olmaimnigga]
how much is?

How much is that?

이것은　얼마입니까?
[igosun　olmaimnigga]
this　how much is?

What's the price of this one?

저것은　얼마입니까?
[chogosun　olmaimnigga]
that　how much is?

What's the price of that one?

조영사전이
[choyongsajoni
the Korean-English dictionary

있습니까?
itsumnigga]
is there?

Have you a Korean-English dictionary?

조선지도가　있습니까?
[chosonjidoga　itsumnigga]
Korean map　is there?

Have you a map of Korea?

이　책의　영문판이
[i　chaegui　yongmunpani
this book of　the English edition

있습니까?
itsumnigga]
is there?

Have you got the English edition of this book?

예,　이것이　영문판입니다.
[ye　igosi　yongmunpanimnida]
yes　this　an English edition is

Yes, this is an English edition.

그것을　보여주십시오.
[kugosul　poyojusipsio]
it　show please

Please let me see it!

값은　얼마입니까?
[kapsun　olmaimnigga]
the price how much is?

What's the price, please!

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한부　사겠습니다.
[hanbu　sagetsumnida]
a copy　will buy

I'll take a copy.

이　시계를　고처주십시오.
[i　sigyerul　kochyojusipsio]
this　watch　repair please!

Please repair this watch!

이　필림을　현상해주십시오.
[i　pillimul　hyonsanghaejusipsio]
this　film　develop please!

Develop this film, please!

언제면　됩니까?
[onjemyon　toemnigga]
when　is ready?

When will it be ready?

백화점 [paekwajom] department store
기념품 [kinyompum] souvenir
그림 [kurim] picture
신발 [sinbal] shoes
신발상점 [sinbalsangjom] shoe shop
시계 [sigye] watch
시계상점 [sigyesangjom] watch shop
책 [chaek] book
책방 [chaekbang] book shop
놀이감 [noriggam] toy
인형 [inhyong] doll
만년필 [mannyonpil] fountain-pen
화장품 [hwajangpum] cosmetic

치약 [chiyak] toothpaste
치솔 [chissol] toothbrush
면도칼 [myondokal] razor
빗 [pit] comb
세면수건 [semyonsugon] towel
손수건 [sonsugon] handkerchief
양복점 [yangbokjom] tailor shop
넥타이 [nektai] necktie
모자 [moja] hat
장갑 [chang·gap] gloves
긴양말 [kinyangmal] stockings
짧은양말 [jjalbunyangmal] socks
속내의 [songnaeui] underwear
사진용품상점 [sajinyongpumsangjom] camera shop

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수 [su]　**Numerals**

1. The cardinal numbers

number	Korean			English
	The pure Korean cardinal numbers		The cardinal numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters	
	substantival	adjectival	substantival, adjectival	
1	하나 [hana]	한 [han]	일 [il]	one
2	둘 [tul]	두 [tu]	이 [i]	two
3	셋 [set]	세 [se]	삼 [sam]	three
4	넷 [net]	네 [ne]	사 [sa]	four
5	다섯 [tasot]	다섯 [tasot]	오 [o]	five
6	여섯 [yosot]	여섯 [yosot]	륙 [ryuk]	six
7	일곱 [ilgop]	일곱 [ilgop]	칠 [chil]	seven
8	여덟 [yodol]	여덟 [yodol]	팔 [pal]	eight
9	아홉 [ahop]	아홉 [ahop]	구 [ku]	nine
10	열 [yol]	열 [yol]	십 [sip]	ten
11	열하나 [yolhana]	열한 [yolhan]	십일 [sibil]	eleven
12	열둘 [yoldul]	열두 [yoldu]	십이 [sibi]	twelve
13	열셋 [yolset]	열세 [yolse]	십삼 [sipsam]	thirteen
14	열넷 [yolnet]	열네 [yolne]	십사 [sipsa]	fourteen
15	열다섯 [yoldasot]	열다섯 [yoldasot]	십오 [sibo]	fifteen
16	열여섯 [yoryosot]	열여섯 [yoryosot]	십륙 [simryuk]	sixteen
17	열일곱 [yorilgop]	열일곱 [yorilgop]	십칠 [sipchil]	seventeen
18	열여덟 [yoryodol]	열여덟 [yoryodol]	십팔 [sippal]	eighteen
19	열아홉 [yorahop]	열아홉 [yorahop]	십구 [sipgu]	nineteen
20	스물 [sumul]	스무 [sumu]	이십 [isip]	twenty
21	스물하나 [sumulhana]	스물한 [sumulhan]	이십일 [isibil]	twenty one
22	스물둘 [sumuldul]	스물두 [sumuldu]	이십이 [isibi]	twenty two
30	서른 [sorun]	서른 [sorun]	삼십 [samsip]	thirty
40	마흔 [mahun]	마흔 [mahun]	사십 [sasip]	forty
50	쉰 [swin]	쉰 [swin]	오십 [osip]	fifty
60	예순 [yesun]	예순 [yesun]	륙십 [ryuksip]	sixty
70	일흔 [ilhun]	일흔 [ilhun]	칠십 [chilsip]	seventy
80	여든 [yodun]	여든 [yodun]	팔십 [palsip]	eighty

90	아흔 [ahun]	아흔 [ahun]	구십 [kusip]	ninety
100			백 [paek]	hundred
101	백하나 [paek·hana]	백한 [paek·han]	백일 [paegil]	a hundred and one
102	백둘 [paekdul]	백두 [paekdu]	백이 [paegi]	a hundred and two
200			이백 [ibaek]	two hundred
300			삼백 [sambaek]	three hundred
400			사백 [sabaek]	four hundred
500			오백 [obaek]	five hundred
600			륙백 [ryukbaek]	six hundred
700			칠백 [chilbaek]	seven hundred
800			팔백 [palbaek]	eight hundred
900			구백 [kubaek]	nine hundred
1000			천 [chon]	a thousand
1001	천하나 [chonhana]	천한 [chonhan]	천일 [chonil]	a thousand and one
10000			만 [man]	ten thousand
100000			십만 [simman]	hundred thousand
1000000			백만 [paengman]	one million
10000000			천만 [chonman]	ten million
100000000			억 [ok]	hundred million

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2. The ordinal numbers:

Korean		The ordinal numbers dirived from hiero-glyphic characters	English
The pure Korean ordinal numbers			
첫 (번)째 [chot(bon)jjae]		제일 [cheil]	first
두번째, [tubonjjae]	둘째 [tuljjae]	제이 [chei]	second
세번째, [sebonjjae]	셋째 [setjjae]	제삼 [chesam]	third
네번째, [nebonjjae]	넷째 [netjjae]	제사 [chesa]	fourth
다섯 (번)째 [tasot(bon)jjae]		제오 [cheo]	fifth
여섯 (번)째 [yosot(bon)jjae]		제륙 [cheryuk]	sixth
일곱(번)째 [ilgop(bon)jjae]		제칠 [chechil]	seventh
여덟(번)째 [yodol(bon)jjae]		제팔 [chepal]	eighth
아홉(번)째 [ahop(bon)jjae]		제구 [chegu]	ninth
열 (번)째 [yol(bon)jjae]		제십 [chesip]	tenth
열한(번)째 [yolhan(bon)jjae]		제십일 [chesibil]	eleventh
열두(번)째 [yoldu(bon)jjae]		제십이 [chesibi]	twelfth
스무(번)째 [sumu(bon)jjae]		제이십 [cheisip]	twentieth
서른(번)째 [sorun(bon)jjae]		제삼십 [chesamsip]	thirtieth
마흔(번)째 [mahun(bon)jjae]		제사십 [chesasip]	fortieth
쉰 (번)째 [swin(bon)jjae]		제오십 [cheosip]	fiftieth
예순 (번)째 [yesun(bon)jjae]		제륙십 [cheryuksip]	sixtieth
일흔(번)째 [ilhun(bon)jjae]		제칠십 [chechilsip]	seventieth
여든 (번)째 [yodun(bon)jjae]		제팔십 [chepalsip]	eightieth
아흔 (번)째 [ahun(bon)jjae]		제구십 [chekusip]	ninetieth
백(번)째 [paek(bon)jjae]		제일백 [cheilbaek]	hundredth

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돈 [ton]　　　Money

1. Coins:
1전 [iljon] 1jon
5전 [ojon] 5jon
10전 [sipjon] 10jon
50전 [osipjon] 50jon
1원 [irwon] 1won

2. Paper money:
1원 [irwon] 1won
5원 [owon] 5won
10원 [sibwon] 10won
50원 [osibwon] 50won
100원 [paegwon] 100won

시간 [sigan]　　　Time

시계 [sigye] clock
일 [il] day
시간 [sigan] hour
시 [si] o'clock

분 [pun] minute
초 [cho] second
년 [nyon] year
월 [wol] month

1시입니다.
[hansiimnida]
one o'clock is

It is one o'clock.

2시입니다.
[tusiimnida]
two o'clock is

It is two o'clock.

3시입니다.
[sesiimnida]
three o'clock is

It is three o'clock.

4시입니다.
[nesiimnida]
four o'clock is

It is four o'clock.

5시입니다.
[tasotsiimnida]
five o'clock is

It is five o'clock.

6시입니다.
[yosotsiimnida]
six o'clock is

It is six o'clock.

7시입니다.
[ilgopsiimnida]
seven o'clock is

It is seven o'clock.

8시입니다.
[yodolsiimnida]
eight o'clock is

It is eight o'clock.

9시입니다.
[ahopsiimnida]
nine o'clock is

It is nine o'clock.

10시입니다.
[yolsiimnida]
ten o'clock is

It is ten o'clock.

11시입니다.
[yolhansiimnida]
eleven o'clock is

It is eleven o'clock.

12시입니다.
[yoldusiimnida]
twelve o'clock is

It is twelve o'clock.

몇시입니까?
[myotsiimnigga]
what time is?

What time is it?

1시가　　지났습니다.
[hansiga　　chinatsumnida]
one o'clock　past is

It's past one.

1시　　　15분입니다.
[hansi　　sibobunimnida]
one o'clock　fifteen minute is

It's a quarter past one.

2시　15분
[tusi　sibobun
two　o'clock fifteen minutes

전입니다.
jonimnida]
before is

It's a quarter to two.

3시반입니다.
[sesibanimnida]
three o'clock half is

It's half past three.

4시　　10분　　전입니다.
[nesi　　sipbun　　jonimnida]
four　o'clock ten minutes　before is

It's ten minutes to four.

5 시　　　20분입니다.
[tasotsi　isipbunimnida]
five　　o'clock twenty minutes is

It's twenty minutes past five.

오늘 [onul] today
어제 [oje] yesterday
그저께 [kujogge] the day before yesterday
래일 [raeil] tomorrow
모레 [more] the day after tomorrow
지난주 [chinanju] last week
지난달 [chinandal] last month
지난해 [chinanhae] last year

래주 [raeju] next week
래달 [raedal] next month
래년 [raenyon] next year
아침 [achim] morning
낮 [nat] day
저녁 [chonyok] evening
오전 [ojon] morning
오후 [ohu] afternoon
밤 [pam] night

날 씨 [nalssi]　　　Weather

오늘의　　날씨는　　어떻습니까?
[onurui　nalssinun　oddosumnigga]
today of　the weather how is?

What's the weather like today?

좋은　　날씨입니다.
[choun　nalssiimnida]
good　　weather is

It's fine today.

나쁜　　날씨입니다.
[nabbun nalssiimnida]
bad　　weather is

It's bad today.

따뜻합니다.
[ttaddutamnida]
warm is

It's warm.

춥습니다.
[chupsumnida]
cold

It's cold.

무덥습니다.
[mudopsumnida]
sultry

It's sultry.

바람이　　붑니다.
[parami　pumnida]
windy

It's windy.

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번개가　　칩니다.
[pongaega　chimnida]
the lightning　strikes

There's lightning.

우뢰가　　웁니다.
[uryoega　umnida]
the thunder　rolls

There's thunder.

비가　　올것입니다.
[piga　olgosimnida]
the rain　will come

It will rain.

비가　　옵니다.
[piga　omnida]
the rain　comes

It's raining.

눈이　　옵니다.
[nuni　omnida]
the snow　comes

It's snowing.

4 계절 [negyejol]　　　Four Seasons

봄 [pom] spring
여름 [yorum] summer

가을 [kaul] autumn, fall
겨울 [kyoul] winter

월 [wol]　　　Months

오늘은　　며칠입니까?
[onurun　myochirimnigga]
today how　many day is?

What's the date today?

오늘은　　7월 25일입니다.
[onurun　chirwol·isiboirimnida]
today　　July 25th is

Today is July 25.

1 월 [irwol] January
2 월 [iwol] February
3 월 [samwol] March
4 월 [sawol] April
5 월 [owol] May
6 월 [ryuwol] June

7 월 [chirwol] July
8 월 [parwol] August
9 월 [kuwol] September
10 월 [siwol] October
11 월 [sibirwol] November
12 월 [sibiwol] December

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주일 [chuil]

Days of the Week

오늘은　무슨　요일입니까?
[onurun　musun　yoirimnigga]
today　what day of the week is?　| What day is it today?

오늘은　월요일입니다.
[onurun　woryoirimnida]
today　Monday is　| Today is Monday.

월요일 [woryoil] Monday
화요일 [hwayoil] Tuesday
수요일 [suyoil] wednesday
목요일 [mogyoil] Thursday

금요일 [kumyoil] Friday
토요일 [toyoil] Saturday
일요일 [iryoil] Sunday

GRAMMAR

LESSON 1

THE NOUN

14 In the Korean language there is no gender.

There is neither definite nor indefinite article.

15 The plural of the noun is formed by attaching the plural ending
들 [dul] to the singular of the noun.

16 The plural ending shows that the objects are two or more.

for example:

singular	*plural*
사람 [saram] a man	사람들 [saramdul] men
아이 [ai] a child	아이들 [aidul] children
나무 [namu] a tree	나무들 [namudul] trees
말 [mal] a horse	말들 [maldul] horses

THE DECLENSION OF
THE NOUN IN THE SINGULAR

17 The nominative for the question *who* or *what* has the nominative ending : 께서, 가, 이

－께서 [ggeso] (*when a sense of respect is given to the word to bo declined*)

for example:

아버님께서 [abonimggeso] father

explanation:

아버님　＋　께서
noun　　*nominative ending*

－가 [ga] (*when the word to be declined ends in a vowel*)
for example:

○ 아이가 [aiga] child

explanation:

아이　＋　가
noun　*nominative ending*

○ 나무가 [namuga] tree

explanation:

나무　＋　가
noun　*nominative ending*

－이 [i] (*when the word to be declined ends in a consonant*)
for example:

○ 사람이 [sarami]　man

explanation:

사람　＋　이
noun　　*nominative ending*

○ 말이 [mari]　horse

explanation:

말　＋　이
noun　　*nominative ending*

18 The accusative for the question *whom* or *what* has the accusative ending: 를,을

  — 를 [rul] (*when the word to be declined ends in a vowel*)

    for example:

      ○ 아이를 [airul] child

        explanation:

          아이 + 를
          noun   accusative ending

      ○ 나무를 [namurul] tree

        explanation:

          나무 + 를
          noun   accusative ending

  — 을 [ul] (*when the word to be declined ends in a consonant*)

    for example:

      ○ 사람을 [saramul] man

        explanation:

          사람 + 을
          noun   accusative ending

      ○ 말을 [marul] horse

        explanation:

          말 + 을
          noun   accusative ending

19 The genitive for the question *whose* has the genitive ending: 의

  — 의 [ui]

    for example:

      ○ 아이의 [aiui] of a child, child's

        explanation:

          아이 + 의
          noun genitive ending

      ○ 나무의 [namuui] of a tree

        explanation:

          나무 + 의
          noun genitive ending

위대한 수령 김일성동지께서 탄생하시여 어린시절을
보내시고 혁명의 큰뜻을 품으신 만경대고향집
The old home at Mangyongdae where the great
leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and
spent his childhood, nursing his lofty
revolutionary aims
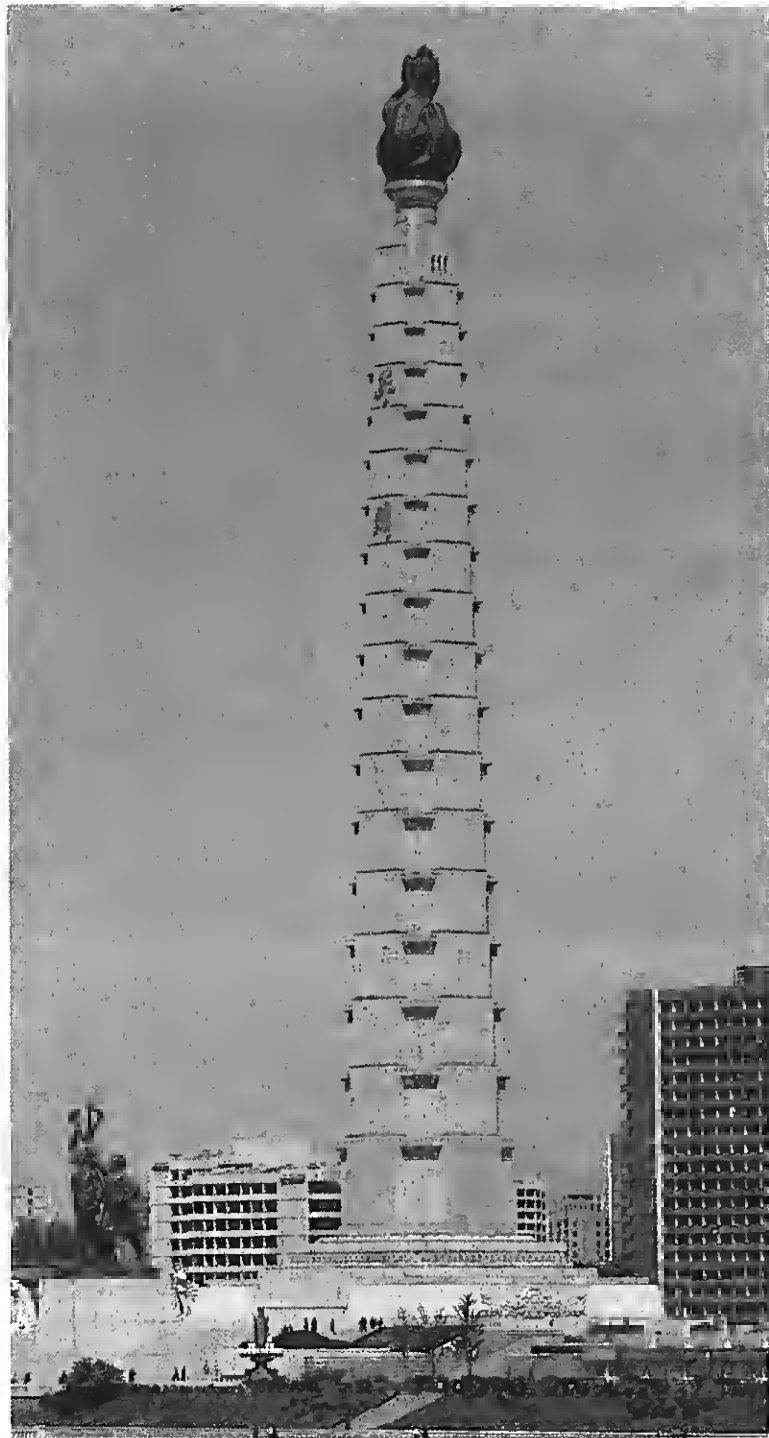
주체사상탑　Tower of Juche Idea

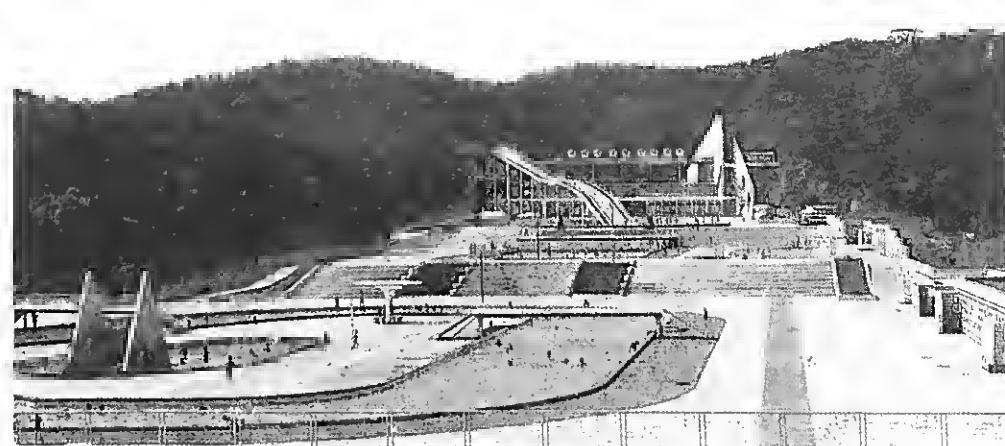개선문　Arch of Triumph

국제친선전람관   International Friendship Exhibition
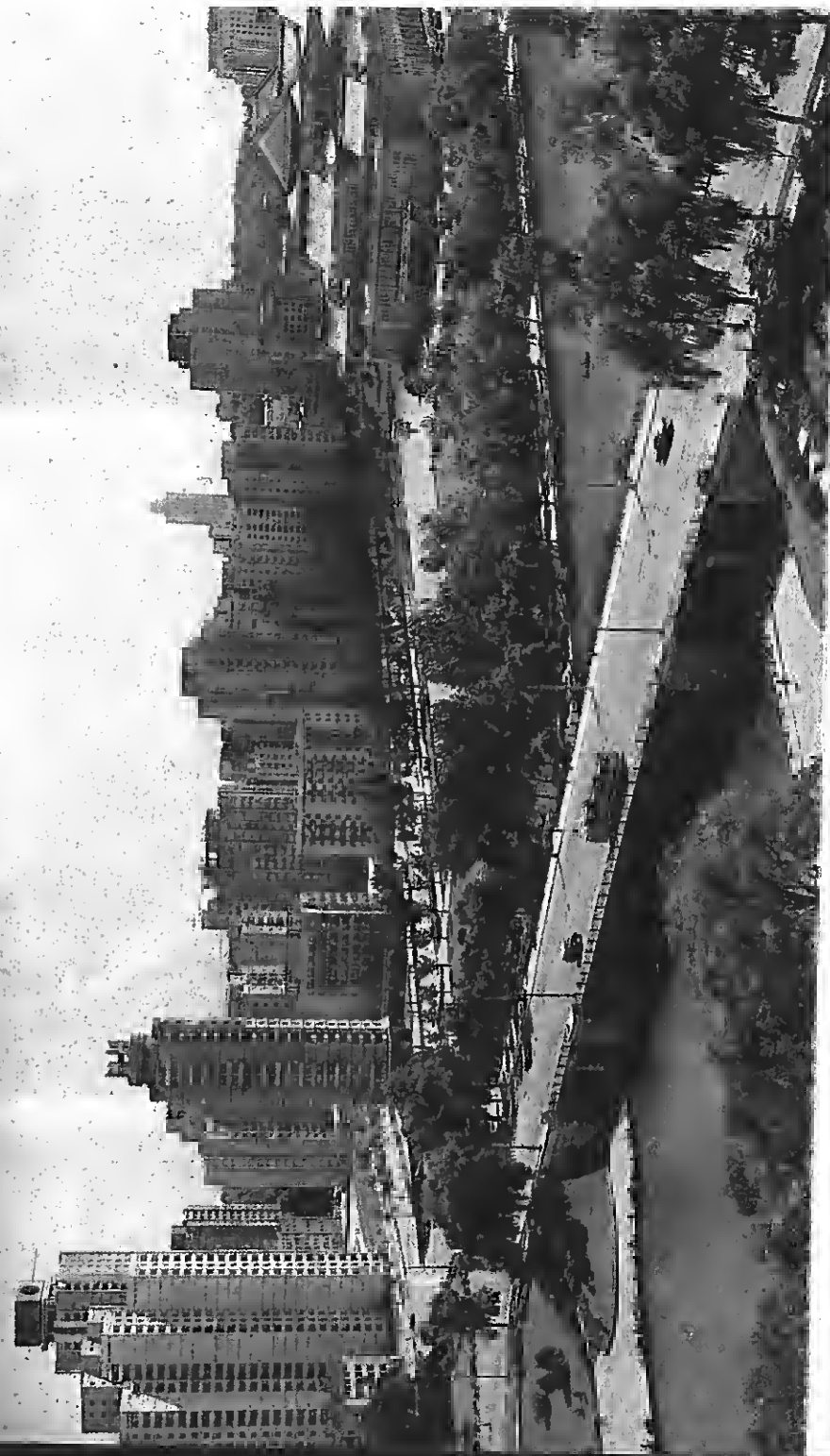
평양시의 일부 A Part of Pyongyang

만경대물놀이장 The Mangyongdae Pool
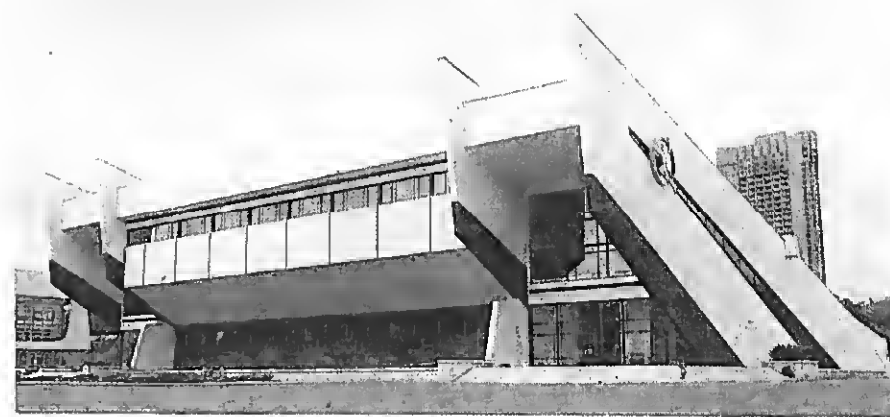
5월1일경기장(15만석)
May Day Stadium
with 150,000 seats

만수대 예술극장
Mansudae
Art Theatre

청춘거리 중경기관
The Combative Sports
Gymnasium
in Chongchun Street

청류관
Chongryu Restaurant

청춘거리 송구관 The Handball Gymnasium in Chongchun Street

평양체육관
Pyongyang
Indoor Stadium

빙상관
Ice Rink
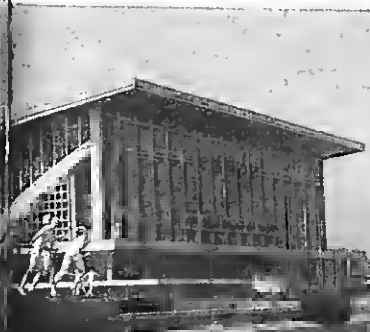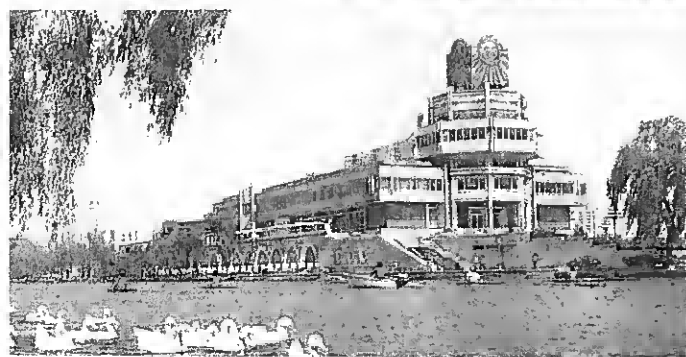
인민대학습당 Grand People's Study House

인민문화궁전 People's Palace of Culture

○ 사람의 [saramui] of a man, man's

explanation:

사람 + 의
noun *genitive ending*

○ 말의 [marui] of a horse

explanation:

말 + 의
noun *genitive ending*

20 The dative for the question *whom, where to, where* or *when* has the dative ending: 께, 에게, 에

— 께[gge] (*when a sense of respect is given to the word to be declined*)

for example:

아버님 께[abonimgge] to one's father

explanation:

아버님 + 께
noun *dative ending*

— 에게[ege] (*when the word to be declined indicates an animate being*)

for example:

○ 아이 에게[aiege] to one's child

explanation:

아이 + 에게
noun *dative ending*

○ 사람에게 [saramege] to a man

explanation:

사람 + 에게
noun *dative ending*

○ 말 에게 [marege] to a horse

explanation:

말 + 에게
noun *dative ending*

— 에[e] (*when the word to be declined indicates an inanimate being*)

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for example:

○ 나무에 [namue] to a tree

explanation:

나무 + 에
noun   *dative ending*

○ 평양에 [pyongyang·e] to Pyongyang, in Pyongyang

explanation:

평양 + 에
noun   *dative ending*

○ 낮에 [naje] in the daytime

explanation:

낮 + 에
noun   *dative ending*

21 The locative for the question *where* or *from where* has the locative ending: 에게서, 에서

— 에게서 [egeso] (*when the word to be declined indicates an animate being*)

for example:

○ 아이에게서 [aiegeso] by one's child, from one's child

explanation:

아이 + 에게서
noun   *locative ending*

○ 사람에게서 [saramegeso] by a man, from a man

explanation:

사람 + 에게서
noun   *locative ending*

○ 말에게서 [maregeso] by a horse, from a horse

explanation:

말 + 에게서
noun   *locative ending*

— 에서 [eso] (*when the word to be declined indicates an inanimate being*)

for example:

○ 나무에서 [namueso] on a tree, from a tree

explanation:

나무 + 에서
noun   *locative ending*

○ 공장에서 [kongjang·eso] in a factory, from a factory

explanation:

공장 + 에서
noun   *locative ending*

22 The instrumental for the question *to what, as what, with what, through what, from what, what for* or *after what* has the instrumental ending: 로

— 로 [ro] (*when the word to be declined ends in a vowel or the consonant* ㄹ [l])

when the word to be declined ends in a consonant other than the consonant ㄹ [l], the link-vowel 으 [u] is inserted (*refer to* 194) between the word to be declined and the instrumental ending 로 [ro].

the word to be declined + link-vowel 으 [u] + instrumental ending 로 [ro]

for example:

○ 동무로 [tongmuro] as a friend

explanation:

동무 + 로
noun   *instrumental ending*

○ 손님으로 [sonnimuro] as a guest

explanation:

손님 + 으 + 로
noun   *link-vowel*   *instrumental ending*

○ 아이로 [airo] as a child

explanation:

아이 + 로
noun   *instrumental ending*

○ 사람으로 [saramuro] as a man

explanation:

사람 + 으 + 로
noun   *link-vowel*   *instrumental ending*

○ 도끼로 [toggiro] with an ax

explanation:

도끼 + 로
noun   *instrumental ending*

○ 삽으로 [saburo] with a shovel

explanation:

삽 + 으 + 로
noun   *link-vowel*   *instrumental ending*

○ 편지로 [pyonjiro] by a letter

explanation:

편지 + 로
noun   *instrumental ending*

○ 우편으로 [upyonuro] by post

explanation:

우편 + 으 + 로
noun   *link-vowel*   *instrumental ending*

○ 철로 [chollo] of iron

explanation:

철 + 로
noun   *instrumental ending*

○ 감기로 [kamgiro] because of a cold

explanation:

감기 + 로
noun   *instrumental ending*

○ 병으로 [pyong·uro] because of illness

explanation:

병 + 으 + 로
noun   *link-vowel*   *instrumental ending*

○ 도시로 [tosiro] to the city

explanation:

도시 + 로
noun   *instrumental ending*

○ 집으로 [chiburo] to one's home

explanation:

집 + 으 + 로
noun   *link-vowel*   *instrumental ending*

23 The coordinative case has the coordinative case ending: 와 / 과

— 와 [wa] and, with (*when the word to be declined ends in a vowel*)

for example:

○ 아버지와 어머니 [abojiwa omoni] father and mother
explanation:

아버지 + 와   어머니
noun   *coordinative case ending*   *noun*

○ 아버지와 가다 [abojiwa kada] go with father
explanation:

아버지 + 와   가다
noun   *coordinative case ending*   *verb*

— 과 [gwa] and, with (*when the word to be declined ends in a consonant*)

for example:

○ 사람과 말 [saramgwa mal] a man and a horse
explanation:

사람 + 과   말
noun   *coordinative case ending*   *noun*

○ 형과 가다 [hyong·gwa kada] go with brother
explanation:

형 + 과   가다
noun   *coordinative case ending*   *verb*

24 The vocative has the vocative ending: 이시여, 여, 이여, 야, 아

— 이시여 [isiyo] (*when a sense of respect is given to the word to be declined*)

for example:

어머니 이시여! [omoniisiyo] mother!

explanation:

어머니 + 이시여 !
noun   *vocative ending*

— 여 [yo] (*when the word to be declined ends in a vowel;
this is mostly used in written language*)

for example:

누나여 ! [nunayo]   sister !

explanation:

누나 + 여 !
noun   *vocative ending*

— 이여 [iyo] (*when the word to be declined ends in a conso-
nant; this is mostly used in written language*)

for example:

조국이여 ! [chogugiyo]   fatherland !

explanation:

조국 + 이여 !
noun   *vocative ending*

— 야 [ya] (*when the word to be declined ends in a vowel;
this represents a low form of courtesy (refer to 168)
in colloquial language*)

for example:

애야 ! [aeya]   child !

explanation:

애 + 야 !
noun   *vocative ending*

— 아 [a] (*when the word to be declined ends in a consonant;
this represents a low form of courtesy in colloquial
language*)

for example:

영철아 ! [yongchora]   Yong Chol ! (Yong Chol is a name)

explanation:

영철 + 아 !
noun   *vocative ending*

25 Example of the declension of a word to which a sense of
respect is given:

아버님 [abonim]   father

nominative	아버님께서 [abonimggeso] one's father
accusative	아버님을 [abonimul] one's father
genitive	아버님의 [abonimui] of one's father, father's
dative	아버님께 [abonimgge] to one's father
locative	아버님에게서 [abonimegeso] by one's father, from one's father
instrumental	아버님으로 [abonimuro] to one's father, as one's father
coordinative case	아버님과 [abonimgwa] one's father and, with one's father
vocative	아버님이시여! [abonimisiyo] one's father !

26 Examples of the declension of a word which ends in a   vowel:

1. When the word to be declined indicates an animate being:

아이 [ai]   child

nominative	아이가 [aiga] one's child
accusative	아이를 [airul] one's child
genitive	아이의 [aiui] of one's child, child's
dative	아이에게 [aiege] to one's child
locative	아이에게서 [aiegeso] by one's child, from one's child
instrumental	아이로 [airo] to one's child, as one's child
coordinative case	아이와 [aiwa] one's child and, with one's child
vocative	아이야! [aiya] one's child !

소 [so] cow

nominative	소가 [soga] a cow
accusative	소를 [sorul] a cow
genitive	소의 [soui] of a cow
dative	소에게 [so·ege] to a cow
locative	소에게서 [so·egeso] by a cow, from a cow
instrumental	소로 [soro] to a cow, as a cow
coordinative case	소와 [sowa] a cow and, with a cow
vocative	not used

2. When the word to be declined indicates an inanimate being:
나무 [namu] tree

nominative	나무가 [namuga] a tree
accusative	나무를 [namurul] a tree
genitive	나무의 [namuui] of a tree
dative	나무에 [namue] to a tree
locative	나무에서 [namueso] on a tree, from a tree
instrumental	나무로 [namuro] of a tree
coordinative case	나무와 [namuwa] a tree and, with a tree
vocative	not used

27 Examples of the declension of a word which ends in a con - sonant:

1. When the word to be declined indicates an animate being:
사람 [saram] man

nominative	사람이 [sarami] a man
accusative	사람을 [saramul] a man
genitive	사람의 [saramui] of a man
dative	사람에게 [saramege] to a man
locative	사람에게서 [saramegeso] by a man, from a man

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instrumental	사람으로 [saramuro] to a man, as a man
coordinative case	사람과 [saramgwa] a man and, with a man
vocative	사람이여! [saramiyo] a man!

말 [mal] horse

nominative	말이 [mari] a horse
accusative	말을 [marul] a horse
genitive	말의 [marui] of a horse
dative	말에게 [marege] to a horse
locative	말에게서 [maregeso] by a horse, from a horse
instrumental	말로 [mallo] on a horse
coordinative case	말과 [malgwa] a horse and, with a horse
vocative	not used

2. When the word to be declined indicates an inanimate being:
책 [chaek] book

nominative	책이 [chaegi] a book
accusative	책을 [chaegul] a book
genitive	책의 [chaegui] of a book
dative	책에 [chaege] to a book
locative	책에서 [chaegeso] in a book
instrumental	책으로 [chaeguro] with a book
coordinative case	책과 [chaek·gwa] a book and, with a book
vocative	not used

THE DECLENSION OF A NOUN IN THE PLURAL

28 The declension of a noun in the plural is the same as the declension of the singular noun which ends in a consonant.

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29 Example of the declension of a word to which a sense of respect is given:

아버님들[abonimdul]　fathers

nominative	아버님들께서[abonimdulggeso]　fathers
accusative	아버님들을[abonimdurul]　fathers
genitive	아버님들의[abonimdurui]　of fathers, fathers'
dative	아버님들께[abonimdulgge]　to fathers
locative	아버님들에게서[abonimduregeso]　by fathers, from fathers
instrumental	아버님들로[abonimdullo]　to fathers, as fathers
coordinative case	아버님들과[abonimdulgwa]　fathers and, with fathers
vocative	아버님들이시여[abonimdurisiyo]　fathers!

30 Examples of the declension of a word which indicates an animate being:

아이들[aidul]　children

nominative	아이들이[aiduri]　children
accusative	아이들을[aidurul]　children
genitive	아이들의[aidurui]　of children, children's
dative	아이들에게[aidurege]　to children
locative	아이들에게서[aiduregeso]　by children, from children
instrumental	아이들로[aidullo]　to children, as children
coordinative case	아이들과[aidulgwa]　children and, with children
vocative	아이들아[aidura]　children!

소들[sodul]　cows

nominative	소들이[soduri]　cows
accusative	소들을[sodurul]　cows
genitive	소들의[sodurui]　of cows
dative	소들에게[sodurege]　to cows
locative	소들에게서[soduregeso]　by cows, from cows
instrumental	소들로[sodullo]　to cows, as cows
coordinative case	소들과[sodulgwa]　cows and, with cows
vocative	not used

사람들[saramdul]　men

nominative	사람들이[saramduri]　men
accusative	사람들을[saramdurul]　men
genitive	사람들의[saramdurui]　of men
dative	사람들에게[saramdurege]　to men
locative	사람들에게서[saramduregeso]　by men, from men
instrumental	사람들로[saramdullo]　to men, as men
coordinative case	사람들과[saramdulgwa]　men and, with men
vocative	사람들이여![saramduriyo]　men!

말들[maldul] horse

nominative	말들이[malduri]　horses
accusative	말들을[maldurul]　horses
genitive	말들의[maldurui]　of horses
dative	말들에게[maldurege]　to horses
locative	말들에게서[malduregeso]　by horses, from horses
instrumental	말들로[maldullo]　on horses
coordinative case	말들과[maldulgwa] horses and, with horses
vocative	not used

31 Examples of the declension of a word which indicates an inanimate being:

나무들 [namudul] trees

nominative	나무들이 [namuduri] trees
accusative	나무들을 [namudurul] trees
genitive	나무들의 [namudurui] of trees
dative	나무들에 [namudure] to trees
locative	나무들에서 [namudureso] on trees, from trees
instrumental	나무들로 [namudullo] of trees·
coordinative case	나무들과 [namudulgwa] trees and, with trees
vocative	not used

책들 [chaekdul] books

nominative	책들이 [chaekduri] books
accusative	책들을 [chaekdurul] books
genitive	책들의 [chaekdurui] of books
dative	책들에 [chaekdure] to books
locative	책들에서 [chaekdureso] in books
instrumental	책들로 [chaekdullo] with books
coordinative case	책들과 [chaekdulgwa] books and, with books
vocative	not used

32 Table of the endings of the case of the noun:

number of the word to be declined / case	singular	plural
nominative	께서 [ggeso], 가 [ga]/이 [i]	께서 [ggeso], 이 [i]
accusative	를 [rul] (ㄹ [l]) / 을 [ul]	을 [ul]

genitive	의 [ui]	의 [ui]
dative	께 [gge], 에게 [ege], 에 [e]	께 [gge], 에게 [ege], 에 [e]
locative	에게서 [egeso], 에서 [eso]	에게서 [egeso], 에서 [eso]
instrumental	로 [ro]	로 [ro]
coordinative case	와 [wa]/과 [gwa]	과 [gwa]
vocative	이시여 [isiyo], 여 [yo]/ 이여 [iyo], 야 [ya]/ 아 [a]	이시여 [isiyo], 이여 [iyo], 야 [a]

WORD ORDER

33 The predicate always lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

버스가 *2   온다. *1

[bbosuga   onda]
a bus   comes   A bus comes.

explanation:

· *1   오   +   다   [o da]   come
      stem   *ending*

      오 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다─ *low declarative form of the*
      final ending of the verb(refer to 90)]

온다(*after contracting the syllable* 오 *and the sound* ㄴ)

The predicate 온다 lies at the end of the sentence.

*2 버스   +   가
   noun   *nominative ending*

34 The subject usually lies at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

기차가*   온다.
[kichaga   onda]
a train   comes   A train comes.

explanation:

    * 기차   +   가
      noun   *nominative ending*

  The subject 기차가 lies at the beginning of the sentence.

35 . he genitive always lies before the word it refers to.

for example:

O 아버지의*   책 | the book of the father
   [abojiui   chaek]
   the father of the book
   explanation:

      * 아버지   +   의
        noun   *genitive ending*

  The genitive 아버지의 lies before the word 책 it refers to.

O 녀성들의*   권리 | the right of women
   [nyosongdurui   kwolli]
   women   of   right

   explanation:

      * 녀성 + 들   + 의
        noun   *plural ending*   *genitive ending*

  The genitive 녀성들의 lies before the word 권리 it refers to.

36 The object lies between the subject and the predicate.

for example:

학생이 *²   신문을*¹   본다*³ | A pupil reads the
[haksaeng.i   sinmunul   ponda] | newspaper.
a pupil   the newspaper reads

   explanation:

    *₁ 신문   +   을
       noun   *accusative ending*

   The object 신문을 lies between the subject 학생이 and the predicate 본다.

    *₂ 학생   +   이
       noun   *nominative ending*

*₃ 보   +   다   [po da] read
  stem   *ending*

보 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다- *low declarative form of the final
ending of the verb (refer to* 90)]

본다(*after contracting the syllable* 보 *and the sound* ㄴ)

LESSON 2

THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

37 The personal pronoun has different forms: singular and
plural and in the form of courtesy.

form of courtesy / number / person		To a superior	To a person of the same rank or to an inferior
speaker	singular	저[cho] I	나[na] I
	plural	저희[chohui] we	우리[uri] we
person addressed	singular		너[no] you
	plural		너희[nohui] you

for example:

O 저는*¹   갑니다*².
   [chonun   kamnida] | I go.
   I   go

   explanation:

   The speaker speaks to a superior.

    *₁ 저   +   는
       personal pronoun   *auxiliary*   *ending (refer to* 185)

    *₂ 가   +   다   [ka da] go
       stem   *ending*

가 + ㅂ니다 [ㅂ니다 — *most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)*]
갑니다(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㅂ)

○ 나는*¹   간다*². | I go.
　[nanun   kanda]
　I   go

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

*₁ 나   +   는
　personal pronoun   auxiliary ending

*₂ 가   +   다
　stem   ending

가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다 — *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)*]
간다(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)

○ 저희는*   갑니다. | We go.
　[chohuinun   kamnida]
　we   go

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

* 저희   +   는
　personal pronoun   auxiliary ending

○ 우리는*   간다. | We go.
　[urinun   kanda]
　we   go

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 우리   +   는
　personal pronoun   auxiliary ending

○ 너는*   간다. | You go.
　[nonun   kanda]
　you   go

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 너   +   는
　personal pronoun   auxiliary ending

○ 너희는 *   간다.
　[nohuinun   kanda] | You go.
　you   go

explanation:

The speaker speaks to inferiors.

* 너희   +   는
　personal pronoun   auxiliary ending

38 당신[tangsin] "you" is a noun. But it can be used as a personal pronoun.

for example:

당신은*   갑니다.
[tangsinun   kamnida] | You go.
you   go

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

* 당신   +   은
　noun   auxiliary ending

동무[tongmu] "comrade" is a noun. But it can be used as a personal pronoun with the meaning "you".

for example:

동무는*   간다.
[tongmunun   kanda] | You go.
comrade   goes

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.
* 동무   +   는
　noun   auxiliary ending

39 he, she, it, they (the person to be spoken about) are expressed as follows:

1. 그 [ku]   he

　그— *demonstrative pronoun* that

2. 그 녀자 [ku nyoja] she

그   너자
demonstrative pronoun   *noun*

3. 그것 [kugot]   it

그   +   것
demonstrative pronoun   *incomplete noun*

An incomplete noun is a noun which cannot express a complete meaning in itself and expresses a complete meaning only when another word lies before it as an attribute.

4. 그들 [kudul]   they

그   +   들
demonstrative pronoun   *plural ending*

그 너자들 [ku nyojadul]   they

그   너자   +   들
demonstrative pronoun   *noun*   *plural ending*

그것들 [kugotdul]   they

그   +   것   +   들
demonstrative pronoun   *incomplete noun*   *plural ending*

DECLENSION OF THE PERSONAL
PRONOUN

40   The declension of the personal pronoun is just the same as that of the noun (*refer to* 26, 27, 30, 31).

41   The declension of the personal pronoun 저 [cho] "I" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 26).

The personal pronoun 제 [che] "I" is used in the nominative instead of the personal pronoun 저 [cho] "I".
Not the nominative ending 가 [ga] but the auxiliary ending 는 [nun] is attached to the personal pronoun 저 [cho]   in the nominative.

저 [cho] I

nominative	제가 [chega] I
	저는 [chonun] I
accusative	저를 [chorul] me
genitive	저의 [choui] my
dative	저에게 [cho.ege] me
locative	저에게서 [cho.egeso] by me, from me
instrumental	저로 [choro] to me, as I
coordinative case	저와 [chowa] I and, with me
vocative	not used

42   The declension of the personal pronoun 나 [na] "I" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 26).

The personal pronoun 내 [nae] "I" is used in the nominative instead of the personal pronoun 나 [na] "I".

Not the nominative ending 가 [ga] but the auxiliary ending 는 [nun] is attached to the personal pronoun 나 [na] "I" in the nominative.

나 [na] I

nominative	내가 [naega] I
	나는 [nanun] I
accusative	나를 [narul] me
genitive	나의 [naui] my
dative	나에게 [na.ege] me
locative	나에게서 [na.egeso] by me, from me
instrumental	나로 [naro] to me, as I
coordinative case	나와 [nawa] I and, with me
vocative	not used

43   The declension of the personal pronoun 저희 [chohui] "we"

is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 26).

저희[chohui] we

nominative accusative genitive dative locative instrumental coordinative case vocative	저희가[chohuiga] we 저희를[chohuirul] us 저희의[chohuiui] our 저희에게[chohuiege] us 저희에게서[chohuiegeso]by us, from us 저희로[chohuiro] to us, as we 저희와[chohuiwa] we and, with us not used

The plural ending 들[dul] can be attached to the personal pronoun 저희[chohui] "we". The declension of the personal pronoun 저희들[chohuidul]"we" formed by that is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 27).

저희들[chohuidul] we

nominative accusative genitive dative locative instrumental coordinative case vocative	저희들이[chohuiduri] we 저희들을[chohuidurul] us 저희들의[chohuidurui] our 저희들에게[chohuidurege] us 저희들에게서[chohuiduregeso] by us, from us 저희들로[chohuidullo] to us, as we 저희들과[chohuidulgwa] we and, with us not used

44 The declension of the personal pronoun 우리[uri] "we" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indica-

tes an animate being (*refer to* 26).

우리[uri] we

nominative accusative genitive dative locative instrumental coordinative case vocative	우리가[uriga] we 우리를[urirul] us 우리의[uriui] our 우리에게[uriege] us 우리에게서[uriegeso] by us, from us 우리로[uriro] to us, as we 우리와[uriwa] we and, with us not used

The plural ending 들[dul] can be attached to the personal pronoun 우리[uri] "we". The declension of the personal pronoun 우리들[uridul] "we" formed by that is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 27).

우리들[uridul] we

nominative accusative genitive dative locative instrumental coordinative case vocative	우리들이[uriduri] we 우리들을[uridurul] us 우리들의[uridurui] our 우리들에게[uridurege] us 우리들에게서[uriduregeso] by us, from us 우리들로[uridullo] to us, as we 우리들과[uridulgwa] we and, with us not used

45 The declension of the personal pronoun 너[no] "you" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 26).

The personal pronoun 네[ne] "you" is used in the nominati-

ve instead of the personal pronoun 너[no] "you".

Not the nominative ending 가[ga] but the auxiliary ending 는 [nun] is attached to the personal pronoun 너[no] "you" in the nominative.

너 [no] you

nominative	네가 [nega] you
	너는 [nonun] you
accusative	너를 [norul] you
genitive	너의 [noui] your
dative	너에게 [no·ege] you
locative	너에게서 [no·egeso] by you, from you
instrumental	너로 [noro] to you, as you
coordinative case	너와 [nowa] you and, with you
vocative	not used

46 The declension of the personal pronoun 너희[nohui] "you" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indica - tes an animate being (refer to 26).

너희 [nohui] you

nominative	너희가[nohuiga] you
accusative	너희를 [nohuirul] you
genitive	너희의 [nohuiui] your
dative	너희에게 [nohuiege] you
locative	너희에게서 [nohuiegeso] by you, from you
instrumental	너희로[nohuiro] to you, as you
coordinative case	너희와[nohuiwa] you and, with you
vocative	not used

The plural ending 들[dul] can be attached to the personal

pronoun 너희[nohui] "you". The declension of the personal pro- noun 너희들[nohuidul] formed by that is the same with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (refer to 27).

너희들 [nohuidul] you

nominative	너희들이 [nohuiduri] you
accusative	너희들을[nohuidurul] you
genitive	너희들의[nohuidurui] your
dative	너희들에게[nohuidurege] you
locative	너희들에게서 [nohuiduregeso] by you, from you
instrumental	너희들로[nohuidullo] to you, as you
coordinative case	너희들과 [nohuidulgwa] you and, with you
vocative	not used

47 The declension of the noun 당신 [tangsin] "you" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (refer to 27).

당신 [tangsin] you

nominative	당신이 [tangsini] you
accusative	당신을[tangsinul] you
genitive	당신의 [tangsinui] your
dative	당신에게 [tangsinege] you
locative	당신에게서[tangsinegeso] by you, from you
instrumental	당신으로[tangsinuro] to you, as you
coordinative case	당신과 [tangsingwa] you and, with you
vocative	not used

The plural form 당신들[tangsindul] "you" (*pl*) of the noun 당신 [tangsin] "you"(*sg*) is formed by attaching the plural ending 들 [dul] to the noun 당신 [tangsin] "you" (sg).

The declension of the noun 당신들[tangsindul] "you" (*pl*) is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 27).

당신들[tangsindul] you

nominative	당신들이 [tangsinduri] you
accusative	당신들을 [tangsindurul] you
genitive	당신들의 [tangsindurui] your
dative	당신들에게 [tangsindurege] you
locative	당신들에게서 [tangsinduregeso] by you, from you
instrumental	당신들로 [tangsindullo] to you, as you
coordinative case	당신들과 [tangsindulgwa] you and, with you
vocative	당신들이여 ! [tangsinduriyo] you!

48 The declension of 그 [ku] "he" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 26).

그[ku] he

nominative	그가 [kuga] he
accusative	그를 [kurul] him
genitive	그의 [kuui] his
dative	그에게 [kuege] him
locative	그에게서 [kuegeso] by him, from him
instrumental	그로 [kuro] to him, as he
coordinative case	그와 [kuwa] he and, with him
vocative	not used

49 The declension of 그 녀자 [ku nyoja] "she" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being(*refer to* 26).

그 녀자[ku nyoja] she

nominative	그 녀자가 [ku nyojaga] she
accusative	그 녀자를 [ku nyojarul] she
genitive	그 녀자의 [ku nyojaui] her
dative	그 녀자에게 [ku nyoja·ege] her
locative	그 녀자에게서 [ku nyoja·egeso] by her, from her
instrumental	그 녀자로 [ku nyojaro] to her, as she
coordinative case	그 녀자와 [ku nyojawa] she and, with her
vocative	not used

50 The declension of 그것 [kugot] "it" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an inanimate being (*refer to* 27).

그것 [kugot] it

nominative	그것이[kugosi] it
accusative	그것을[kugosul] it
genitive	그것의[kugosui] its
dative	그것에[kugose] to it
locative	그것에서 [kugoseso] in it, from it
instrumental	그것으로[kugosuro] with it, through it, of it, because of it
coordinative case	그것과 [kugotgwa] it and, with it
vocative	not used

51 The declension of 그들[kudul] "they" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate

being (*refer to* 27).

그들 [kudul] they

nominative	그들이 [kuduri] they
accusative	그들을 [kudurul] them
genitive	그들의 [kudurui] their
dative	그들에게 [kudurege] them
locative	그들에게서 [kuduregeso] by them, from them
instrumental	그들로 [kudullo] to them, as they
coordinative case	그들과 [kudulgwa] they and, with them
vocative	not used

52 The declension of 그 녀자들 [ku nyojadul] "they" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being (*refer to* 27).

그 녀자들 [ku nyojadul] they

nominative	그 녀자들이 [ku nyojaduri] they
accusative	그 녀자들을 [ku nyojadurul] them
genitive	그 녀자들의 [ku nyojadurui] their
dative	그 녀자들에게 [ku nyojadurege] them
locative	그 녀자들에게서 [ku nyojaduregeso] by them, from them
instrumental	그 녀자들로 [ku nyojadullo] to them, as they
coordinative case	그 녀자들과 [ku nyojadulgwa] they and, with them
vocative	not used

53 The declension of 그것들 [kugotdul] they is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an inanimate being (*refer to* 27).

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그것들 [kugotdul] they

nominative	그것들이 [kugotduri] they
accusative	그것들을 [kugotdurul] them
genitive	그것들의 [kugotdurui] their
dative	그것들에 [kugotdure] them
locative	그것들에서 [kugotdureso] in them, from them
instrumental	그것들로 [kugotdullo] with them, through them, of them, because of them
coordinative case	그것들과 [kugotdulgwa] they and, with them
vocative	not used

54 The genitive of the personal pronoun in Korean corresponds with the possessive pronoun in English.

for example:

○ 나의* [naui my	아버지 aboji father]	my father

explanation:

 * 나 + 의 (나 — *personal pronoun*   의 — *genitive ending of the personal pronoun*)

○ 나의 [naui my	어머니 omoni mother]	my mother
○ 나의 [naui my	집 chip house]	my house
○ 나의 [naui my	동무들 tongmudul] friends]	my friends

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55 Table of the endings of the case of the personal pronoun

number of the word to be declined / case	singular	plural
nominative	가 [ga]	가 [ga] / 이 [i]
accusative	를 [rul] (ㄹ[l])	를 [rul] (ㄹ[l]) / 을 [ul]
genitive	의 [ui]	의 [ui]
dative	에게 [ege]	에게 [ege]
locative	에게서 [egeso]	에게서 [egeso]
instrumental	로 [ro]	로 [ro]
coordinative case	와 [wa]	와 [wa] / 과 [gwa]
vocative	여 [yo]	여 [yo] / 이여 [iyo]

WORD ORDER

56 The genitive of the personal pronoun always lies before the word it refers to.

for example:

○ 나의* 어머니 [naui omoni] my mother

○ 우리의* 어머니 [uriui omoni] our mother

explanation:

* 나의 or 우리의, the genitive of the personal pronoun 나 "I" or 우리 "we" lies before its relative word 어머니.

LESSON 3

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

57 The demonstrative pronouns are divided into three forms according to the distance between the speaker and the things indicated.

1. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates something existing in the vicinity of the speaker:

이 [i] this, these

여기 [yogi] this place

for example:

○ 이 집이*¹ 나의 집이다*². | This is my house.
[i chibi naui chibida]
this house my house is

explanation:

*¹ 이 집 + 이 (이 – *demonstrative pronoun* 집 – *noun* 이 – *nominative ending*)

*² 집 + 이 + 다 [집 – *noun* 이 – *exchanging ending (refer to* 180) 다 – *low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to* 94)]

○ 여기가*¹ 나의 고향이다*². | This is my native place.
[yogiga naui kohyang·ida]
this place my native place is

explanation:

*¹ 여기 + 가 (여기 – *demonstrative pronoun* 가 – *nominative ending*)

*² 고향 + 이 + 다 [고향 – *noun* 이 – *exchanging ending (refer to* 180) 다 – *low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*]

2. The demonstrative pronoun, which indicates something existing in the vicinity of the person addressed:

그 [ku] that, those

거기[kogi] that place

for example:

○ 그 사람이* 나의 친구다.
[ku saram i   naui chin·guda] | That man is my friend.
that man   my   friend is |

explanation:

* 그 사람 + 이 (그- *demonstrative pronoun* 사람-*noun* 이 -
nominative ending)

○ 거기가* 그의 고향이다.
[kogiga kuui kohyang·ida] | That is his native
that place his   native place is | place.

explanation:

* 거기+ 가 (거기- *demonstrative pronoun* 가 - *nominative ending*)

3. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates something exis-
ting distant from the speaker and the person addressed:

저 [cho] that, those

저기 [chogi] that place

for example:

○ 저 집이 나의 집이다.
[cho chibi naui chibida] | That is my house.
that house my   house is |

○ 저기가 그의 고향이다.
[chogiga kuui kohyang·ida] | That is his native pla-
that place his native place is | ce.

58 The demonstrative pronouns are divided into two kinds
according to the things indicated.

1. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates the object:

이[i] this , these

그 [ku] that, those

저 [cho] that, those

2. The demonstrative pronoun which indicates a place:

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여기 [yogi] this place
거기[kogi] that place
저기 [chogi] that place

59 Table of the demonstrative pronouns

distance / kind	something existing in the vicinity of the speaker	something existing in the vicinity of the person addressed	something existing distant from the speaker and the person addressed
object	이 this, [i] these	그 that, [ku] those	저 that, [cho] those
place	여기 this place [yogi]	거기 that place [kogi]	저기 that place [chogi]

THE DECLENSION OF THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

60 The demonstrative pronoun which indicates an object is used
as an adjective and is not declined.

for example:

이 사람 [i saram] this man

그 나무 [ku namu] that tree

저 마을 [cho maul] that village

explanation:

이, 그, 저 — *demonstrative pronoun which indicates an object*

사람, 나무, 마을 — *noun*

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61 The demonstrative pronoun 그 [ku] "that" which indicates an object can be also used substantively.

In this case the demonstrative pronoun 그 [ku] "that" which indicates the object expresses the meaning of "he". The declension of the substantively used demonstrative pronoun 그 [ku] "he" is the same as with a noun which ends in a vowel and indicates an animate being.

그 [ku] he

nominative	그가 [kuga] he
accusative	그를 [kurul] him
genitive	그의 [kuui] his
dative	그에게 [kuege] him
locative	그에게서 [kuegeso] by him, from him
instrumental	그로 [kuro] to him, as he
coordinative case	그와 [kuwa] he and, with him
vocative	not used

The plural form 그들 [kudul] "they" of the substantively used demonstrative pronoun 그 [ku] "he" is formed by attaching the plural ending 들 [dul] to the substantively used demonstrative pronoun 그 [ku] "he".

62 The declension of the plural form 그들 [kudul] "they" of the substantively used demonstrative pronoun 그 [ku] "he" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being:

그들 [kudul] they

nominative	그들이 [kuduri] they
accusative	그들을 [kudurul] them
genitive	그들의 [kudurui] their
dative	그들에게 [kudurege] them
locative	그들에게서 [kuduregeso] by them, from them
instrumental	그들로 [kudullo] to them, as they
coordinative case	그들과 [kudulgwa] they and, with them
vocative	not used

The plural form 이들 [idul] of the demonstrative pronoun 이 [i] "this" is formed by attaching the plural ending 들 [dul] to the demonstrative pronoun 이 [i] "this" which indicates the object and is used substantively. In this case the plural form 이들 [idul] of the demonstrative pronoun 이 [i] "this" which indicates the object has the meaning of "these men".

63 The declension of 이들 [idul] "these men" is the same as with a noun which ends in a consonant and indicates an animate being:

이들 [idul] these men

nominative	이들이 [iduri] these men
accusative	이들을 [idurul] these men
genitive	이들의 [idurui] of these men
dative	이들에게 [idurege] to these men
locative	이들에게서 [iduregeso] by these men, from these men
instrumental	이들로 [idullo] to these men, as these men
coordinative case	이들과 [idulgwa] these men and, with these men
vocative	not used

64 The declension of the demonstrative pronoun which indicates a place is the same as with a noun which ends in a

vowel and indicates an inanimate being:

여기 [yogi] this place

nominative accusative genitive dative locative	여기가 [yogiga] this place 여기를 [yogirul] this place 여기의 [yogiui] of this place 여기에 [yogie] to this place 여기에서 [yogieso] in this place, from this place
instrumental coordinative case	여기로 [yogiro] to this place 여기와 [yogiwa] this place and, with this place
vocative	not used

거기 [kogi] that place

nominative accusative genitive dative locative	거기가 [kogiga] that place 거기를 [kogirul] that place 거기의 [kogiui] of that place 거기에 [kogie] to that place 거기에서 [kogieso] in that place, from that place
instrumental coordinative case	거기로 [kogiro] to that place 거기와 [kogiwa] that place and, with that place
vocative	not used

저기 [chogi] that place

nominative accusative genitive dative locative	저기가 [chogiga] that place 저기를 [chogirul] that place 저기의 [chogiui] of that place 저기에 [chogie] to that place 저기에서 [chogieso] in that place, from that place

instrumental coordinative case	저기로 [chogiro] to that place 저기와 [chogiwa] that place and, with that place
vocative	not used

65 Table of the endings of the case of the demonstrative pronoun which indicates place

number of the word to be declined case	singular
nominative	가 [ga]
accusative	를 [rul] (ㄹ [l])
genitive	의 [ui]
dative	에 [e]
locative	에서 [eso]
instrumental	로 [ro]
coordinative case	와 [wa]
vocative	여 [yo], 야 [ya]

WORD ORDER

66 The adjectively used demonstrative pronoun which indicates the object always lies before the word it refers to.

for example:

이 * 사람 [i saram] this man

explanation:

* 이 — adjectively used demonstrative pronoun
The adjectively used demonstrative pronoun 이 which indicates the object lies before the word 사람 it refers to.

67 The attribute always lies before the word it refers to.

for example:

자는*	아이	
[chanun	ai]	sleeping child
sleeping	child	

explanation:

* 자 + 다 [cha da] sleep
  stem   ending

자 + 는 [는 — attributive ending of the verb in its present tense (refer to 147)]

The attributive ending 는 of the verb in its present tense is attached to the stem 자 of the verb 자다.
The attribute 자는 lies before the word 아이 it refers to.

68 The adverbial modifier usually lies after the subject and the object.

for example:

우리는	평양을	곧*¹	방문합니다*².	We will visit
[urinun	pyongyang·ul	kot	pangmunhamnida]	Pyongyang soon.
we	Pyongyang	soon	visit	

explanation:

*₁ The adverbial modifier 곧 lies after the subject 우리는 and the object 평양을.
*₂ 방문하 + 다 [pangmunha da] visit
   stem   ending
방문하 + ㅂ니다
[ㅂ니다 — most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)]

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방문합니다 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound ㅂ)

LESSON 4

THE VERB

69 The infinitive of the verb in Korean takes the following form:

stem + ending 다 [da]

example	explanation	
	stem +	ending
가다 [kada] (go)	가	다
오다 [oda] (come)	오	다
먹다 [mokda] (eat)	먹	다
주다 [chuda] (give)	주	다
마시다 [masida] (drink)	마시	다
공부하다 [kongbuhada] (learn)	공부하	다

THE FORMS OF THE VERB

70 The verb has the following four forms:
  1. The final form which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.
  for example:

나는	집으로	간다.*	
[nanun	chiburo	kanda]	I am going home.
I	home to	go	

explanation:

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* The final form 간다 is derived from the infinitive 가다.

가 + 다　　　[ka da] go
stem　　*ending*

가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다 — *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to* 90)]
간다(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)

The low declarative form ㄴ다 of the final ending of the verb is attached to the stem 가 of the verb 가다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive.

The final form 간다 lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

2. The connecting form, the ending of which connects words or phrases or clauses in a sentence.

for example:

나는	공장에서	일하고*	I work at the factory and go home.
[nanun	kongjang·eso	ilhago	
I the	factory at	work and	
집으로	간다.		
chiburo	kanda]		
home to	go		

explanation:

 * The connecting form 일하고 is derived from the infinitive 일하다.

일하 + 다　　[ilha da] work
stem　　　*ending*

일하 + 고 [고 — *connecting ending of the verb (refer to* 130)]

The connecting ending 고 of the verb is attached to the stem 일하 of the verb 일하다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive.

The connecting ending 고 of the connecting form 일하고 of the verb 일하다, connects the phrases, 공장에서 일하— and 집으로 간다.

3. The attributive form which is added to the noun, pro-

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noun or numeral

for example:

자는*	아이	sleeping child
[chanun	ai]	
sleeping	child	

explanation:

 * The attributive form 자는 is derived from the infinitive 자다.

자 + 다 [cha da] sleep
stem　　*ending*

자 + 는 [는 — *attributive ending of the verb in its present tense (refer to* 147)]

The attributive ending 는 of the verb in its present tense is attached to the stem 자 of the verb 자다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive.

The attributive form 자는 of the verb 자다 is added to the noun 아이.

4. The form of the adverbial modifier which modifies the verb or the adjective

for example:

땀이	비가	오듯*	흐른다.	The sweat flows as it rains.
[ddami	piga	odut	hurunda]	
the sweat	the rain	as it comes	flows	

explanation:

 * The form of the adverbial modifier 오듯 is derived from the infinitive 오다.

오 + 다　　[o da] come
stem　　*ending*

오 + 듯 [듯 — *ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective (refer to* 153)]

The ending of the adverbial modifier 듯 of the verb or adjective is attached to the stem 오 of the verb 오다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive.

The form of the adverbial modifier 오듯 of the verb 오다 modifies the verb 흐른다.

비가 오듯 is the expanded adverbial modifier (*refer to* 227).

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THE FINAL FORM OF THE VERB

71 The final form of the verb is the form which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

The final form of the verb makes no distinction of person or number. The tense of the final form of the verb is the present.

for example:

person ＼ number	singular		plural	
speaker	내가 [naega I	간다 *. kanda] go.	우리가 [uriga We	간다. kanda] go.
person addressed	네가 [nega You	간다. kanda] go.	너희가 [nohuiga You	간다. kanda] go.
person spoken about	그가 [kuga He	간다. kanda] goes.	그들이 [kuduri They	간다. kanda] go.

explanation:

* The final form 간다 is derived from the infinitive 가다.
가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem ending
가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다— *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to* 90)]
간다(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)

THE FINAL ENDING OF THE VERB

72 The final ending of the verb is the ending of the final form of the verb.

The final ending of the verb expresses the closing of the sentence.

73 The final ending of the verb can express four moods:

1. The declarative form

The declarative form is the mood in which the speaker informs another person of some fact, his own thoughts or his own feelings.

for example:

내가   간다*.
[naega   kanda] | I go.
I   go

explanation:

* 가 + 다   [ka da] go
stem ending
가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다— *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb(refer to* 90)]
간다(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)

2. The interrogative form

The interrogative form is the mood in which the speaker asks some fact or the thoughts or the feelings of another person.

for example:

당신이   갑니까 *?
[tangsini   kamnigga] | Are you going?
you   go

explanation:

* 가 + 다   [ka da] go
stem ending
가 + ㅂ니까 [ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to* 102)]
갑니까(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㅂ)

3. The suggestive form

The suggestive form is the mood in which the speaker

suggests to the person addressed that they should do some act together.

for example:

우리가	가자*.	
[uriga	kaja]	Let us go!
we	let us go	

explanation:

  ✱ 가 + 다   [ka da] go
    stem   *ending*
    가 + 자 [자—*low suggestive form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 119)*]

4. The imperative form

The imperative form is the mood in which the speaker urges the person addressed to do some action.

for example:

너는	가라* !	
[nonun	kara]	You go!
you	go!	

explanation:

  ✱ 가 + 다
    stem   *ending*
    가 + 라 [라— *low imperative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 121)*]

74 The final ending of the verb can express three degrees of courtesy:

1. The most deferential form
The most deferential form is used when the speaker regards the person addressed highly.
for example :

저는	평양으로 갑니다*	
[chonun	pyongyang·uro kamnida]	I go to Pyongyang.
I	Pyongyang to go	

explanation:

  ✱ 가 + 다
    stem   *ending*

가 + ㅂ니다 [ㅂ니다—*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)*]

갑니다 (*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㅂ)
The speaker is speaking to a superior.

2. The middle form of courtesy

The middle form of courtesy is used when the speaker regards the person addressed as his equal.

for example:

나는	평양으로	가오*.
[nanun	pyongyang·uro	kao]
I	Pyongyang to	go

I go to Pyongyang.

explanation:

  ✱ 가 + 다
    stem   *ending*
    가 + 오 [오 —*middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)*]

The speaker is speaking to a person at the same rank.

3. The low form of courtesy

The low form of courtesy is used when the speaker speaks to someone he regards as inferior.

for example:

나는	평양으로	간다*.
[nanun	pyongyang·uro	kanda]
I	Pyongyang to	go

I go to Pyongyang.

explanation:

  ✱ 가 + 다
    stem   *ending*
    가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)*]

간다 (*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)
The speaker is speaking to an inferior.

75 The final endings of the verb are subdivided into the final

endings of the declarative form, the final endings of the
interrogative form, the final endings of the suggestive form
and the final endings of the imperative form.

THE ADJECTIVE

76 The infinitive form of the adjective in Korean takes the fol-
lowing form:

　　　stem + ending 다 [da]

for example:

　　푸르　+　다　　　　[puru da]　blue
　　stem　　　*ending*

　　즐겁　+　다　　　　[chulgop da]　merry
　　stem　　　*ending*

　　밝　+　다　　　　[pak da]　bright
　　stem　　　*ending*

THE FORMS OF THE ADJECTIVE

77 The adjective has the following four forms:

1. The final form which lies at the end of the sentence and
closes the sentence

for example:

　　하늘은　　　　푸르다*.
　　[hanurun　　　puruda]　　　　　│ The sky is blue.
　　the sky　　　blue

explanation:

　　＊　The final form 푸르다 is derived from the infinitive
　　　　form 푸르다.
　　　　푸르　+　다　　　[puru da]　blue
　　　　stem　　　*ending*
　　　　푸르 + 다 [다 — *low declarative form of the final ending*
　　　　of the adjective (refer to 92)]

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The low declarative form 다 of the final ending of the ad-
jective is attached to the stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르.
다 instead of the ending 다 of the infinitive form of the
adjective.

The final form 푸르다 lies at the end of the sentence and
closes the sentence.

The final form of the adjective in Korean corresponds to
the form "copula + nominal part of the predicate" in English.

The final form 푸르다 in Korean corresponds to the form
"is blue" in English.

2. The connecting form, the ending of which connects words
or phrases or clauses in a sentence

for example:

　　하늘은　　　　푸르고*
　　[hanurun　　　purugo　　　　│ The sky is blue and
　　the　sky　　　blue and　　　│ my heart is merry.

　　내　　마음은　　　즐겁다.
　　nae　maumun　　　chulgopda]
　　my　heart　　　merry

explanation:

　　＊　The connecting form 푸르고 is derived from the infinitive
　　　　form 푸르다 of the adjective .
　　　　푸르　　　+　　다
　　　　stem　　　　　*ending*
　　　　푸르 + 고 [고 — *connecting ending of the adjective (refer*
　　　　to 130)]

The connecting ending 고 of the adjective is attached to the
stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르다 instead of the ending 다
of the infinitive form of the adjective.

The connecting ending 고 of the connecting form 푸르고 of the
adjective 푸르다 connects the clauses 하늘은 푸르— and 내
마음은 즐겁다 .

3. The attributive form which is added to the noun, pronoun
or numeral

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for example:

푸른*	하늘	
[purun	hanul]	blue sky
blue	sky	

explanation:

   *   The attributive form 푸른 is derived from the infinitive
form 푸르다 of the adjective.

      푸르   +   다
     stem   *ending*

      푸르 + ㄴ [ㄴ—*attributive ending of the adjective in its
present tense (refer to* 149)]

      푸른 (*after contracting the syllable* 르 *and the sound* ㄴ)

      The attributive ending ㄴ of the adjective in its present
tense is added to the stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르다 in-
stead of the ending 다 of the infinitive form of the ad-
jective.

      The attributive form 푸른 of the adjective 푸르다 is added
to the noun 하늘.

4.   The form of the adverbial modifier which modifies the verb
or the adjective

   for example:

달이	밝게*	비친다.	
[tari	palge	pichinda]	The moon shines brightly.
the moon	brightly	shines	

explanation:

   *   The form of the adverbial modifier 밝게 is derived from
the infinitive form 밝다 of the adjective.

      밝   +   다   [pak da] bright
     stem   *ending*

      밝 + 게 [게—*ending of the adverbial modifier of the
verb or adjective (refer to* 153)]

      The ending of the adverbial modifier 게 of the verb or ad-
jective is attached to the stem 밝 of the adjective 밝다 ins-
tead of the ending 다 of the infinitive form of the adjective.

      The form of the adverbial modifier 밝게 of the adjective
밝다 modifies the verb 비친다.

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THE FINAL FORM
OF THE ADJECTIVE

78 The final form of the adjective is the form which lies at the
end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

    The final form of the adjective makes no distinction of
person or number.

    The tense of the final form of the adjective is the present.

   for example:

person \ number	singular	plural
speaker	내가 크다.* [naega kuda] I big I am big.	우리가 크다. [uriga kuda] we big We are big.
person addressed	네가 크다. [nega kuda] you big You are big.	너희가 크다. [nohuiga kuda] you big You are big.
person spoken about	그가 크다. [kuga kuda] he big He is big.	그들이 크다. [kuduri kuda] they big They are big.

explanation:

   *   The final form 크다 is derived from the infinitive form 크
다 of the adjective.

      크   +   다   [ku da] big
     stem   *ending*

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크 + 다 (다— *low declarative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

THE FINAL ENDING OF
THE ADJECTIVE

79 The final ending of the adjective is the ending of the final form of the adjective.

The final ending of the adjective expresses the closing of the sentence.

80 The final ending of the adjective can express two moods:

1. The declarative form

   The declarative form is the mood in which the speaker informs another person of some fact, his own thoughts or his own feelings.

   for example:

   | 나는
[nanun
I | 기쁘다*.
kibbuda]
glad | I am glad. |

   explanation:

   * 기쁘 + 다
     stem   *ending*
     [다— *low declarative form of the final ending of the adjective (refer to 92)*]

2. The interrogative form

   The interrogative form is the mood in which the speaker asks some fact or the thoughts or the feelings of another person.

   for example:

   | 당신은
[tangsinun
you | 기쁩니까*?
kibbumnigga]
glad? | Are you glad? |

explanation:

* 기쁘 + 다
  stem   *ending*
  기쁘 + ㅂ니까 [ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective (refer to 104)*]
  기쁩니까 (*after contracting the syllable* 쁘 *and the sound* ㅂ)

81 The final ending of the adjective can express three degrees of courtesy:

1. The most deferential form

   The most deferential form is used when the speaker regards the person addressed highly.

   for example:

   | 저는
[chonun
I | 기쁩니다*.
kibbumnida]
glad | I am glad. |

   explanation:

   * 기쁘 + 다
     stem   *ending*
     기쁘 + ㅂ니다 [ㅂ니다—*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective (refer to 92)*]
     기쁩니다 (*after contracting the syllable* 쁘 *and the sound* ㅂ)

   The speaker is speaking to a superior.

2. The middle form of courtesy

   The middle form of courtesy is used when the speaker regards the person addressed as his equal.

   for example:

   | 나는
[nanun
I | 기쁘오*.
kibbuo]
glad | I am glad. |

   explanation:

   * 기쁘 + 다
     stem   *ending*

기쁘 + 오 [오— *middle declarative form of the final*
ending of the adjective (refer to .92)]

The speaker is speaking to a person at the same rank.

3. The low form of courtesy

The low form of courtesy is used when the speaker speaks
to someone he regards as inferior.

for example:

| 나는
[nanun
I | 기쁘다*.
kibbuda]
glad | I am glad. |

explanation:

* 기쁘 + 다
  stem   ending
  기쁘 + 다 [다— *low declarative form of the final end.*
  ing of the adjective (refer to .92)]
  The speaker is speaking to an inferior.

82 The final endings of the adjective are subdivided into the
final endings of the declarative form and the final endings of
the interrogative form.

THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN.
PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

83 The verbal form of the. noun. pronoun or numeral is formed
by attaching a final ending. a connecting ending or an at-tri-
butive ending of the verbal form (*refer to* 94, 128, 151)
to the noun, pronoun or numeral.

for example:

| ○ 여기가 평양입니다*
[yogiga   pyongyang · imnida]
this place pyongyang is | It is Pyongyang. |

explanation:

* 평양 + 이 + ㅂ니다 [평양— *noun* 이— *exchanging ending*
  (*refer to* 180) ㅂ니다— *most deferential declarative form*
  of the final ending of the verbal form(refer to 94)]
  평양입니다(*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound*
  ㅂ)
  평양입니다 is the final form of the verbal form of the
  noun 평양.

| ○ 그것은   나요.*
[kugosun   nayo]
it   I is | It is me. |

explanation:

* 나 + 요 [나— *personal pronoun* 요— *middle declarative*
  form of the final ending of. the verbal form (refer to
  94)]
  나요 is the final form of the verbal form of the personal
  pronoun 나.

| ○ 조국은   하나다.*
[chogugun hanada]
fatherland one is | The fatherland is one. |

explanation:

* 하나 + 다 [하나— *numeral* 다— *low declarative form of*
  the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]
  하나다 is the final form of the verbal form of the numeral
  하나.

| ○ 저는   기자이고*
[chonun   kijaigo
I   a journalist am and
이분은   의사입니다.
ibunun   uisaimnida]
this person a doctor is | I am a journalist, and
this is a doctor. |

explanation:

* 기자 + 이 + 고 [기자— *noun* 이— *exchanging ending* 고—
  connecting ending of the verbal form (refer to 130)]

기자이고 is the connecting form of the verbal form of the noun 기자.

○ 주체의 조국인*   조선 | Korea, the
[chucheui chogugin   choson | fatherland
Juche of the fatherland being Korea | of Juche

explanation:

* 조국 + 이 + ㄴ [조국—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* ㄴ—*attributive ending of the verbal form (refer to* 151)]
조국인 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㄴ)
조국인 is the attributive form of the verbal form of the noun 조국.

THE DIVISION OF THE VERBAL FORMS OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

84 The verbal forms of the noun, pronoun or numeral are divided as follows:

1. The final form which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence

for example:
조선은   주체의   조국이다.* | Korea is the father-
[chosonun chucheui chogugida] | land of Juche.
Korea   Juche of the fatherland is |

explanation:

* 조국 + 이 + 다 [조국—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* 다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the   verbal form (refer to* 94)]
The final form 조국이다 lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

2. The connecting form, the ending of which connects the words or phrases or clauses in a sentence

for example:
저는   로동자이고* | I am a worker, and he is
[chonun   rodongjaigo | an engineer.
I a   worker am and |
이분은   기사입니다. |
ibunun   kisaimnida] |
this person an engineer is |

explanation:

* 로동자 + 이 + 고 [로동자—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* 고—*connecting ending of the verbal form (refer to* 130)]
The connecting ending 고 of the connecting form 로동자이고 connects the clauses, 저는 로동자이 — and 이분은 기사입니다.

3. The attributive form which is added to the noun, pronoun or numeral

for example:
영웅의   나라인* 조선 |
[yong·ung·ui narain   choson] | Korea, the heroes' land
hero of   land being Korea |

explanation:

* 나라 + 이 + ㄴ [나라—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* ㄴ—*attributive ending of the verbal form (refer to* 151)]
나라인 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㄴ)
The attributive form 나라인 is added to the noun 조선.

THE FINAL FORM OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

85 The final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the form which lies at the end of the   sentence and closes the sentence.